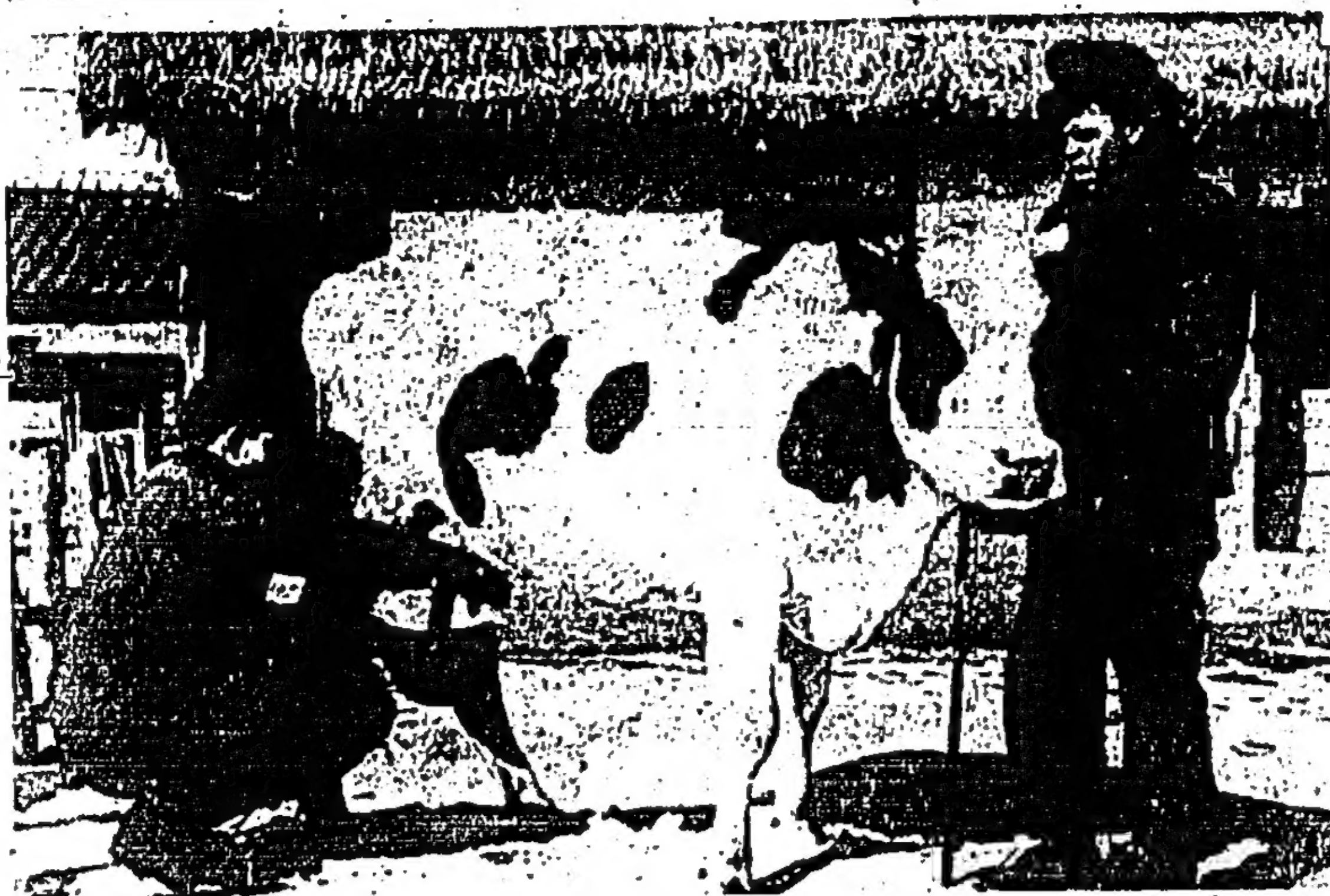


Jockey Club Annual Carnival

TODAY'S RACING SELECTIONS

By "Rapier"	By "The Turf"
RACE 1	RACE 1
Norseman Lin Fa Debonair Outsider:—Easy Money.	Norseman Lin Fa Debonair Outsider:—Copper
RACE 2	RACE 2
Shun Lee Corib Belle Fontaine Outsider:—Liberty Ship.	Fairy Feet Corib Sportmaster Outsider:—Airs and Graces.
RACE 3	RACE 3
The Lioness Crackerjack Goodwood Outsider:—Killara.	The Lioness Killara Crackerjack Outsider:—Goodwood.
RACE 4	RACE 4
Winged Suns About Jorjacks Outsider:—Southeast Wind.	Jennifer Glamour Butterfly Chief Witness Outsider:—Winged.
RACE 5	RACE 5
Inspiration Dynamic View Century Outsider:—Adorable Atlanta.	Dynamic View Tynber Century Outsider:—Inspiration.
RACE 6	RACE 6
Thunderjet The Tigris Autumn Leaf Outsider:—Pegasus.	The Tigris The Stranger Thunderjet Outsider:—Autumn Leaf.
RACE 7	RACE 7
Concord Gold Medal Prince Dahlia Outsider:—Rowanlea.	Chinese Mackerel Prince Dahlia Rowanlea Outsider:—Concord.
RACE 8	RACE 8
Shun Fung Honey Dew Rasher Outsider:—Rowanlea.	Honey Dew Sparkling Eyes Shun Fung Outsider:—Rasher.
RACE 9	RACE 9
Straight Flush Merry Uncle Esquiline Love Outsider:—Jericho.	Straight Flush Squadron Leader Fleetmaster Outsider:—Jericho.
RACE 10	RACE 10
Beckenham Rose Emme Wodonga Outsider:—Stratocruiser.	Wodonga Stratocruiser Beckenham Outsider:—Dominion Day.
RACE 11	RACE 11
Ben Lawers Airfield Radiotron Outsider:—Souvenir.	Huntmaster Ben Lawers Dawn Outsider:—Trade Wind.

Their Labour Was All In Vain



Railways Dispute Settled

MEN GET WAGE INCREASES

London, Feb. 23. Railwaymen and the State-owned British Railways reached agreement tonight on wage claims barely six hours before a threatened nation-wide strike.

After day-long talks, the Railway Executive agreed to the men's demand for wage increases worth a total of about £12,000,000.

But strike calls were out for tonight at many key rail centres and it was not known whether the agreement had been reached in time to prevent widespread week-end stoppages over the British transport system.

In an effort to stop the strike movement the unions and Railway Executive agreed tonight to issue a joint manifesto appealing to the men for normal working immediately and for the "fullest support in the great tasks which lie ahead."

By conceding the full demands, the Executive increased its original wage offer by nearly £3,000,000 over the figure agreed after hearings by a court of inquiry.

Earlier this week deadlock had been reached on a second offer of increases totalling £9,250,000.

The new wages will give an average increase to railway workers of seven and a half per cent.

The Railway Executive announced that it will not be able to bear the whole cost of the wage rises even with economies and greater efficiency expected from the men.

FARES TO GO UP

It will ask for authority to raise fares and freight rates.

The unions signed an agreement with the Railway Executive acknowledging the "imperative" need for eliminating waste of manpower and increasing efficiency.

This had been a condition of the earlier wage offers. As the London agreement was announced 600 drivers and firemen at Sheffield and 250 near Manchester said that they would go ahead with a week-end strike whatever happened.

At other points in the English rail network more than 5,000 railwaymen were already on strike and more than 20,000 were "going slow."

The concession will affect some 450,000 workers but will mean higher travel costs in Britain and heavier transport costs for British industry.

The basic wage rates for railwaymen will now be 25. 2s. 6d. per week in the provinces and 25. 5s. 6d. in London. This is an increase of 10 shillings weekly over the rates applying before last September when lower paid men received a small rise.

Today's agreement back dated the new increases to the beginning of the year.—Reuter.

Fuchs Forfeits Citizenship

London, Feb. 23. The Home Secretary has made an order depriving the atom spy, Dr Klaus Fuchs, of his British citizenship on the ground of disloyalty. It was announced tonight.

Fuchs, German until he became British, was sentenced last month to 14 years' imprisonment. A committee set last December to advise the Home Secretary what action to take about his citizenship. The Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, said at the hearing that a revocation of Fuchs' naturalisation was considered not from the point of view of further punishment but in the public interest.—Reuter.

Pte. James R. Dial Jr. of Indiana of the 7th Cavalry Regiment (left) and PFC. Ardent Lawrence of the 8th Engineer Battalion seen as they milk a cow that they found somewhere in Korea. They thought that they had a good find, but they were told afterwards by a Medical officer that they could not drink the milk as it was probably contaminated.—London Express Service.

Another Avalanche Disaster

Milan, Feb. 23. Rescue squads were digging today for a 70-year-old woman and a peasant of 40 believed killed by an avalanche which struck the village of Courthoud, in the Rhemes Valley, Northern Italy, about 25 miles south-east of Mont Blanc.

Avalanches also crashed into the nearby Grianche Valley but no casualties were reported. In the Bologna-Modena area of the Apennines, two big landslides were threatening several small villages whose inhabitants have been evacuated.

Smaller landslides were reported in the regions of Piacenza and Vicenza. In the Ferrara Province worsened today after the Reno River, swollen by recent heavy rains, burst its dykes, which were built to check its water.

More than 50 square miles of farmland were reported to be under water.—Reuter.

CONFESSES TO MURDER

Berlin, Feb. 23. A car crash victim, Karl Howth, 68, lying on what he believed to be his death-bed, has confessed to a 30-year-old murder, an East Berlin newspaper reported today.

Howth, who lives in Thuringia, was injured in a motor accident. Then, he told the police that he killed an 18-year-old girl when trying to rape her—she fell and hit her head on a stone.

Her body was found in a lonely Thuringian forest at the time but the police found no trace of her killer. Now they have reopened the investigation.—Reuter.

"Technical" Defeat For Govt.

London, Feb. 23. The British Labour Government, out-voted by 242 votes to 234 in the House of Commons today on a privately introduced bill, can retrieve the defeat as the bill has still to go through several stages.

The Government is expected to organise its supporters to ensure that it is not finally passed. The bill's purpose is to extend the scope for private enterprise in road haulage.

The Government wanted the bill killed because it would cancel part of the Act which nationalised road transport. The Government's defeat was only technical because the bill had not officially been sponsored by the Conservative opposition.—Reuter.

UN Forces Run Into

Artillery Barrage

OPPOSITION BY REDS STIFFENS

Tokyo, Feb. 23.

The defenders of the battered South Korean capital of Seoul today fired the heaviest Communist artillery barrage of the month-old United Nations offensive as the Americans pushed forward seven miles on the central Korean front.

United Nations forces captured the communications centre of Pyongchang, on the central sector, and advanced through mud and quagmires four miles north beyond the town.

But in other parts of the rain-sodden front the Communist resistance to the Allied advance stiffened on the third day of "Operation Killer."

The Communists used Russian-type 122-millimetre howitzers and light and heavy mortars in a duel with American guns on the outskirts of Seoul today.

An American officer on the Han River said: "Though they fired more stuff at us than I have seen in a long time it was ineffective."

He said the Communist shells landed only in the general area of the American concentrations. Communist opposition in the Hoengsang area was reported to have slowed down the United Nations advance early today and Staff Officers admitted that the momentum of the offensive had slackened.

Pyongchang was entered by an American tank and infantry combat team which met no resistance and pushed on to a point four miles north of the town.

This drive beyond Pyongchang spearheaded a general advance of up to 8,000 yards along a 18-mile section of the central front. Though deep mud slowed the advance, little Communist resistance was reported in this area.

Sea Forces and Fireflies from the British light aircraft carrier, Theseus, hit rail installations and equipment in and near the west coast port of Chinnampo.

HINGE OF THE LINE

The American battleship Missouri's 16-inch guns throwing one-ton shells blasted the Songjin area on the northeast coast.

Hoengsang today became the hinge of a 30-mile line eastward which is rapidly being pushed northward.

Only a week ago Hoengsang was the Chinese Communist base. The Communists had driven within four miles of the key general front city of Chechon.

Canadian Infantry of the Princess Patricia's Regiment of the British Commonwealth Brigade pushed forward today in a hilltop to hilltop advance a few miles west of Hoengsang.

Though the Communist resistance was light, the advance gained less than 2,000 yards because of the torrential downpours and the deep mud, which bogged down the Canadians' vehicles.

The "Princess Pats" were under fire throughout early today and by nightfall they were reported to be facing two battalions of Communists dug in on an important hill northwest of Hoengsang.

They climbed the muddy, precipitous slopes of the razor-back ridge to fight it out with the hilltop defenders. In a Gallipoli-like scene, the Canadians hauled themselves up the slippery slopes through a hail of fire to within grenade-throwing distance of Chinese Communists concealed in the low scrub and dug in strongly.

New Zealand artillery directed fire close in front of the assaulting Canadians, but officers did not dare call for air support because of the proximity of the opposing troops.

Late today the Canadians swung from their frontal assault and won high ground overlooking the ridge.

The Canadians' fight began this morning when a patrol led by Lieutenant Rick Constance, of Leithbridge, Alberta, came under fire from a machine-gun. The Canadian patrol commander reported to his battalion commander: "The only casualty from that particular encounter was Constance himself, who was soaked to the skin when he fell into an icy stream."

Later, however, the battle became savage as the battalion moved forward into the assault. An officer said this evening: "The Canadians are in good heart and are fighting well."

Another Canadian officer said: "We are holding our own quite nicely. The Chinese gave us a lot of small arms and machine-guns, fire and used some mortars."

Golden Star Hits Wharf

The Star Ferry's Golden Star, laden with people going to work, crashed into the side of the ferry wharf on the Hongkong side of the harbour this morning at about 8.40.

Although the incident caused considerable excitement, no one was injured and the Golden Star appeared to be undamaged. The ferry successfully manoeuvred alongside and discharged the passengers.

Approach Made To Peking?

Lake Success, Feb. 23.

Diplomatic sources said today they believed that the United Nations Good Offices Committee on Korea had made an approach to the Chinese Government through the Swedish Minister in Peking. Confirmation of the report could not be obtained from the Good Offices Committee itself, however, which was maintaining the strictest silence. Neither could United Nations officials confirm the report.

Apart from India, Sweden is the only other non-Communist country with top-rank diplomatic representation in Peking. The Good Offices Committee consists of Mr Nasrallah Entezam (Persia), Mr Sven Grafström (Sweden), and Dr Padilla Nervo (Mexico).

None of these three could be reached immediately for confirmation.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Rain Prevents Test Cricket

Heavy overnight rain left the middle of the Melbourne cricket ground waterlogged and the two captains, Brown and Hassett, decided there could be no play before lunch today in the fifth Test match.

It was still drizzling when the captains made their inspection.

An announcement was made that another inspection would be carried out at 2 o'clock (12 noon HK Time), but the general impression was there would be no play today.

RAF Pilot Killed

Nicosia, Cyprus, Feb. 23.

A Royal Air Force pilot was killed when a jet Vampire fighter based on Nicosia crashed and burned yesterday near Morphou, northwest of Cyprus, airport sources stated today.

Eight Royal Air Force Vampires arrived last week to be stationed at Nicosia.—Reuter.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Britain's New Crisis

A COAL shortage, doubts whether the miners will be able to reach the extra production target which the Prime Minister has set, and a railway strike which threatens to disrupt the country's main communications are combining to present a grim immediate future for Britain. Moreover these deficiencies and industrial troubles occur at the worst possible time of the year, when harsh winter conditions make severe demands on the morale of the people—a morale which must of certainty suffer the more if the ordinary facilities of light, power and warmth are to be denied. Apart from the effect the latest crisis has on the living comforts of the nation it must also seriously impede the country's new defence programme. Coal, being the life-blood of Britain's industries, and the railways the channel through which that life-blood runs, the disruption of either must have grave repercussions on factories, workshops, and homes. Not unnaturally the nation will want to know who is to blame for the present perilous state of affairs. The government must provide the answer. The heroic progress figures issued during the past twelve months concerning the increased production of coal are made to appear futile today when it is officially admitted that Britain's coal shortage is worse than ever before. It raises again the question: just how wise was the government to export coal when home needs were so great, and when the authorities must have known that importations of coal could not possibly make good the difference between the normal requirements and those governed by defence necessities. If the government's coal production figures have not been fictitious no blame can be attached to the miners for the existing inadequate supplies and stocks, even though it is true there is

a relative shortage of manpower in the mines. The government, therefore, must take the responsibility for the situation. There is evidence of a lamentable lack of foresight in estimating the nation's requirements, with the result that much-needed coal has been exported to the detriment of the country's interests; possibly to its security. Simultaneously the Socialists have confronting them the danger of a widespread railway strike which, if it eventuates, will cripple Britain's transportation. But in this case there is room for some sympathy for the government. The strike, though not "wild cat" in origin, is in defiance of an award made by an impartial tribunal and is, in consequence, reprehensible. It is but another example of how a Socialist government, having been helped to power by the workers, can subsequently be embarrassed by its own supporters. The Australian Labour Government suffered similarly and the cumulative effect of its apparent inability to prevent strikes led as much as anything else to its defeat at the last elections. Mr Bevan, the Labour Minister in Britain, is doing his utmost to resolve the current dispute and because of his high standing among the rank and file of the Socialists he may succeed where others of his colleagues would fail. Quick settlement of the dispute could vastly ease the situation, but the overall picture would only be slightly relieved. It seems certain that Britain cannot avoid a grave crisis that will strain the courage and resources of the nation to the utmost. It will surprise no one if the country, having found itself able to dispense with Marshall Aid, finds it necessary once again to make an appeal for assistance from the United States so that Britain can get on with the task of helping to bolster the defences and security of Western Europe.

A NEW LIFE FOR LINDA

A Youthful Arthritis Sufferer Has Won Her Fight Against World's No. 1 Disease



A YEAR AGO, Linda was still in hospital, playing with simple toys that would exercise her swollen fingers.

THIS is the story of Linda Fox, one 7½ million persons in the United States suffering from some form of rheumatic disease.

Recently, two months before her fifth birthday, Linda took her first steps. Uncertain, halting and as wobbly as a 13-month-old child, she walked into the arms of her father, a New York City fireman. Linda had passed another milestone in her slow, painful, but steady climb to health since becoming ill with rheumatoid arthritis soon after she was born.

Her parents noticed, when she was only a few weeks old, that her third and fourth fingers stuck out. They failed to bend with the other fingers when she tried to close her fist. Swellings developed in the middle joints of all her fingers. Not until a year later, however, was she brought into a metropolitan hospital in which there is one of only 140 arthritis clinics in America. Her hands, wrists and knees had swelled and stiffened so that she could not be touched without crying. She had an advanced case of the world's most prevalent disease.

Linda spent three years in the hospital. She was started on simple play exercises in bed. Later, occupational therapy employing assisted play and constructive exercises helped to strengthen her muscles, giving her a new interest in living and helping her to forget her sufferings. She was carried to the therapeutic pool for the underwater exercises so helpful for crippled bodies.

By the time she was four, Linda was able to go home, where her parents contrived different kinds of toys and games to exercise her fingers and wrists. Although Linda still returns to the hospital once a week for special treatment, she is beating the disease that knows no age.

There is an object lesson in the story of Linda. It emphasizes the need for early treatment. Sixty to 70 percent of all arthritis patients can be restored to useful lives by the same "conservative" treatment that helped Linda, according to the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation.



Slowly erasing the crippling effects of arthritis, Linda now visits hospital once a week for treatment, spending most of time in pool. Hands are nearly normal, legs are regaining strength.



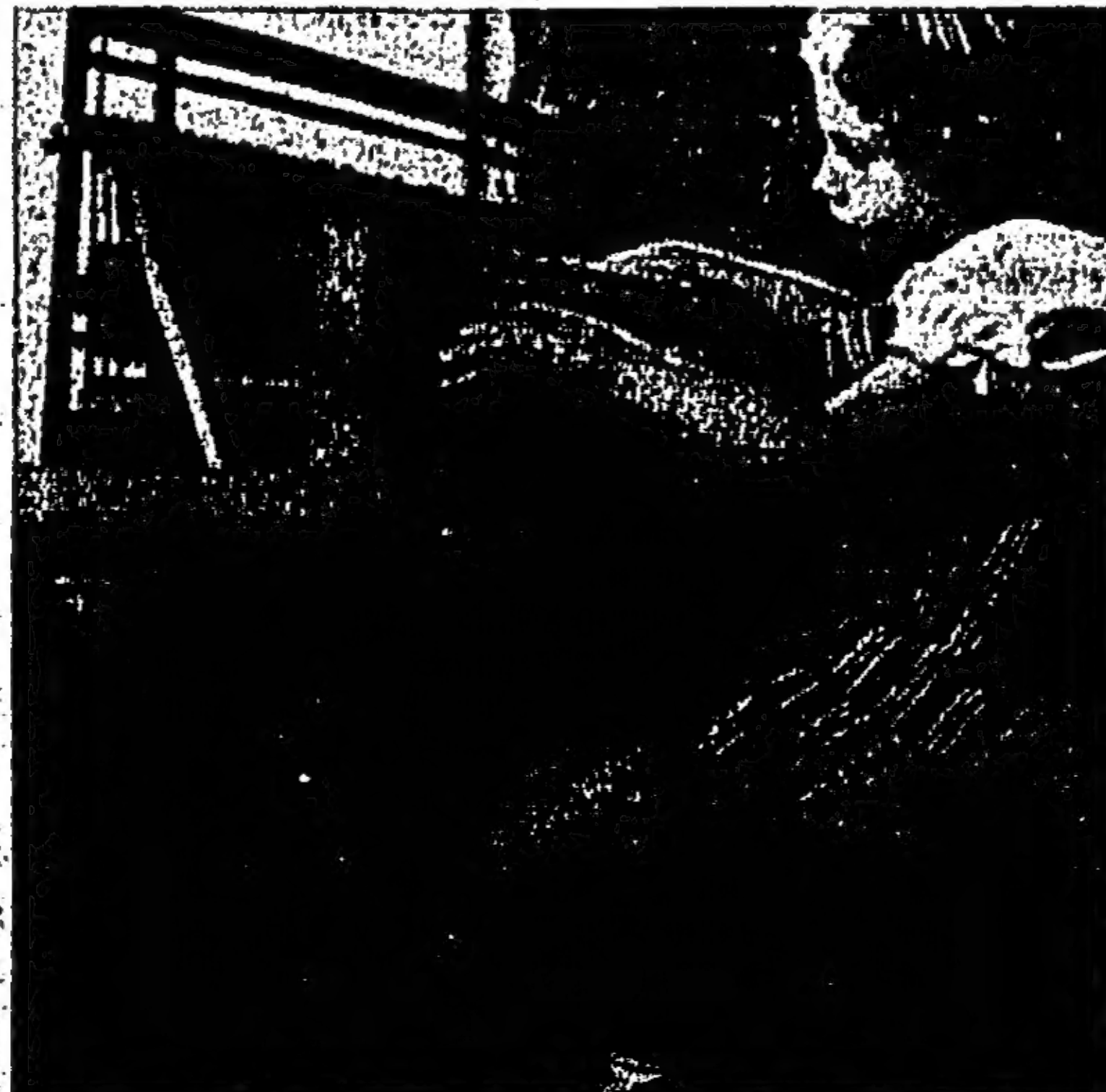
WORKING with a drill exercises Linda's hands, also causes elbows and shoulders to operate in co-ordinated movements.



THERAPY and a child's interest in making things are combined as Linda builds a doll's chest of drawers. Hammering increases strength and improves circulation.



SAWING a piece of soft wood, Linda needs to grasp the handle and the other end of the saw. The continuous push-and-pull motion helps build up her arm muscles.



WEAVING on a loom is good for the joints of Linda's feet, legs and hips. It also makes her move her hands, stretch legs.



AFTER MONTHS of treatment at home, joyous Linda Fox takes her first faltering steps—straight into the waiting arms of her proud father. The little girl now takes walking lessons daily.

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EVEN WITH THE WEALTH THIS MAN LEFT—AN EMERALD WORTH A KING'S RANSOM, LARGE SLICES OF BUXTON AND EASTBOURNE, A FORTUNE IN ART TREASURES, AND MORE—

How would you like to have to find £4,000,000—IN CASH?

A FASCINATING game of Fox and Geese is being played round the Treasury in Whitehall just now.

The fox is the inland Revenue; the geese are the agents, men-of-business and lawyers of the house of Cavendish; their prize—the millions of pounds of death duties on the estate of the late Duke of Devonshire, head of that family, who died last November.

The duke owns perhaps the largest uncut emerald known. Uncut it is an interesting curiosity; cut—a king's ransom. Its value then? A nice debating point... The duke does not dispute that he will have to pay "very substantial duties." He will not fight that. "I cannot foresee any circumstances in which I am likely to go to law, but," he says, "I am negotiating with the Treasury over the value of the estate."

"It would, therefore, be most improper for me to quote any figures on the estate's value—probably most misleading, too. Anyway, we have not," his Grace rarely permits himself a "haven't"—"yet had time to gather all the information the Treasury has asked for."

How did this Cavendish family come by its great wealth? Though they pillaged the monasteries for Henry VIII, a woman gave them their real start in life.

Bess of Hardwick was "a woman of masculine understanding, a speculator, money-lender, farmer, coal and timber merchant, proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling." An heiress, herself, she married four rich men. Each died shortly after she had persuaded him to leave her all he had.

She left her fortune to her favourite second son, who then bought the earldom of Devonshire—for £10,000, said the gossip.

Over the years the earls of Devonshire ploughed back their rents. They became richer and richer, they were promoted to a dukedom.

So the late duke—the tenth—might well laugh at the sensation when, to some buttery compliments on his magnificent art collections, he replied that the only antiques he owned were the clothes he stood up in.

The crashing oak

THIS paradox of the princely pauper, with a private librarian to look after his books had a rational explanation. A fine business man, he took elaborate precautions to preserve his great fortune.

As soon as he turned 60—he gave it all to a trust company. He had only to live five years after making this gift and it would escape all death duties.

A small oak tree undid all these schemes.

Rich enough to gratify almost any whim or taste, the duke's principal relaxation was cutting down trees. That small oak tree was tough. The duke, too, concealed a streak of toughness under his mild exterior, and finally the tree came crashing down.

Two hours later the duke himself was dead of a strained heart. He was only 55—and there were four months of the five years to run.

The Cavendishes, said the wiseacres, were finished. Say the duke's estate was £8,000,000 in mansions, farms, woods, jewels, pictures, and furniture. The duty at 50 percent would be £4,000,000, to be paid in cash.

Everything would have to be sold up and placed on the market in one huge mass none of it would realise its nominal value.

Duty free

IN fact, the duke is in less sorry plight. Duty will be charged at 80 percent but for a start there is a rebate of 45 percent on agricultural land—something like 100,000 acres, the duke claims.

Next, heirlooms the Treasury deems of national historical, artistic, or scientific interest are totally exempt from duty.

Artistic value? Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Tintoretto, Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez, Watteau—the top of the cream—all hang in the duke's picture galleries.

Finally, the duke's large estates in Eire are out of the inland Revenue's reach.

A reasonable guess is that the duke will finally have to find £4,000,000 for the inland Revenue. Will he sell—

CHATSWORTH, his most famous mansion, which once housed 470 people? For all his caution the duke "presumes not."



The tenth duke

This stately but cumbersome white elephant has lately taken to laying golden eggs. Last year more than 100,000 people paid 2s. 6d. to visit it. That is £12,500—not a contemptible income.

ART COLLECTIONS? Only if the national collections, the British Museum or a university make an offer. If the duke sells to them he escapes duty. If to anyone else this heirloom clause is cancelled and he pays full rates.

COMPTON PLACE, his house in Eastbourne which George V. once rented? Probably not the house, but he may easily sell the large block of Eastbourne he owns, and in particular his lucrative water rights.

That is the steady, profitable, easily realised investment an insurance company or big City investment trust might like.

BOLTON ABBEY—a great barracks of a palace in Yorkshire, where former dukes have entertained—royalty? Family friends say it is the most likely of the big houses to go. Set in 20,000 acres, all "picturesque," the Government might buy it under the National Parks scheme.

THE 100,000 ACRES? Land now commands a ready market, and an inflated price. His Grace could sell a sizable chunk most profitably without much personal inconvenience.

A great name

OR will he sell Buxton? The duke owns much of the spa town in Derbyshire (pop. 15,000). Though less valuable than his Eastbourne property and not so easy to sell as agricultural land, the duke can have little personal interest in it and it will probably be sold.

From being one of the richest men in the country, the duke will descend to being just a very rich man.

But if the difference between a duke and the rest of us is a great name, a great house, and a great mass of beautiful things, the Devonshire will be dukes in the fullest sense of the word for at least another generation.

(London Express Service)

Flying-boats have had it!

by Wing-Commander PAUL HICKEY, D.F.C.

IF the Government abandons work on the giant Saunders-Roe S.R. Princess flying-boat, which seems likely, this type of aircraft may be dead for ever.

The flying-boat—and its cousin the float-plane—have had forty-odd years of adventure through the efforts of the three great British flying-boat firms: Supermarine, Saunders-Roe, and, above all, Short Brothers.

I believe the flying-boat is dying, but dying hard. Never since the British cavalry replaced horses with tanks has a controversy sparked such high feeling.

What is the argument all about?

Chief flying-boat proponent is Sir Arthur Gouge, designer of the Short series and now chief designer for Saunders-Roe. He designed the huge Princess. Gouge argues that in all forms of transport—road, rail, and sea—the largest unit has always proved the most efficient unless restricted by factors outside the vehicle. For example, the size of roads, the bearing-capacity of rails, and the size of port facilities are restrictive. The flying-boat, he theorises, can theoretically be immensely larger than the land plane because it is not restricted by runway size and strength.

Next, he argues that a land-plane needs an undercarriage which adds weight.

Sir Arthur's opponents say: First, the use of rocket-assist, once for take-off and efficient braking systems have made existing runways usable by aircraft as big as we are ever likely to need.

Second, they say, the weather restricts flying-boats to sheltered marine bases.

Third, the installation of adequate blind-approach systems at marine bases is difficult.

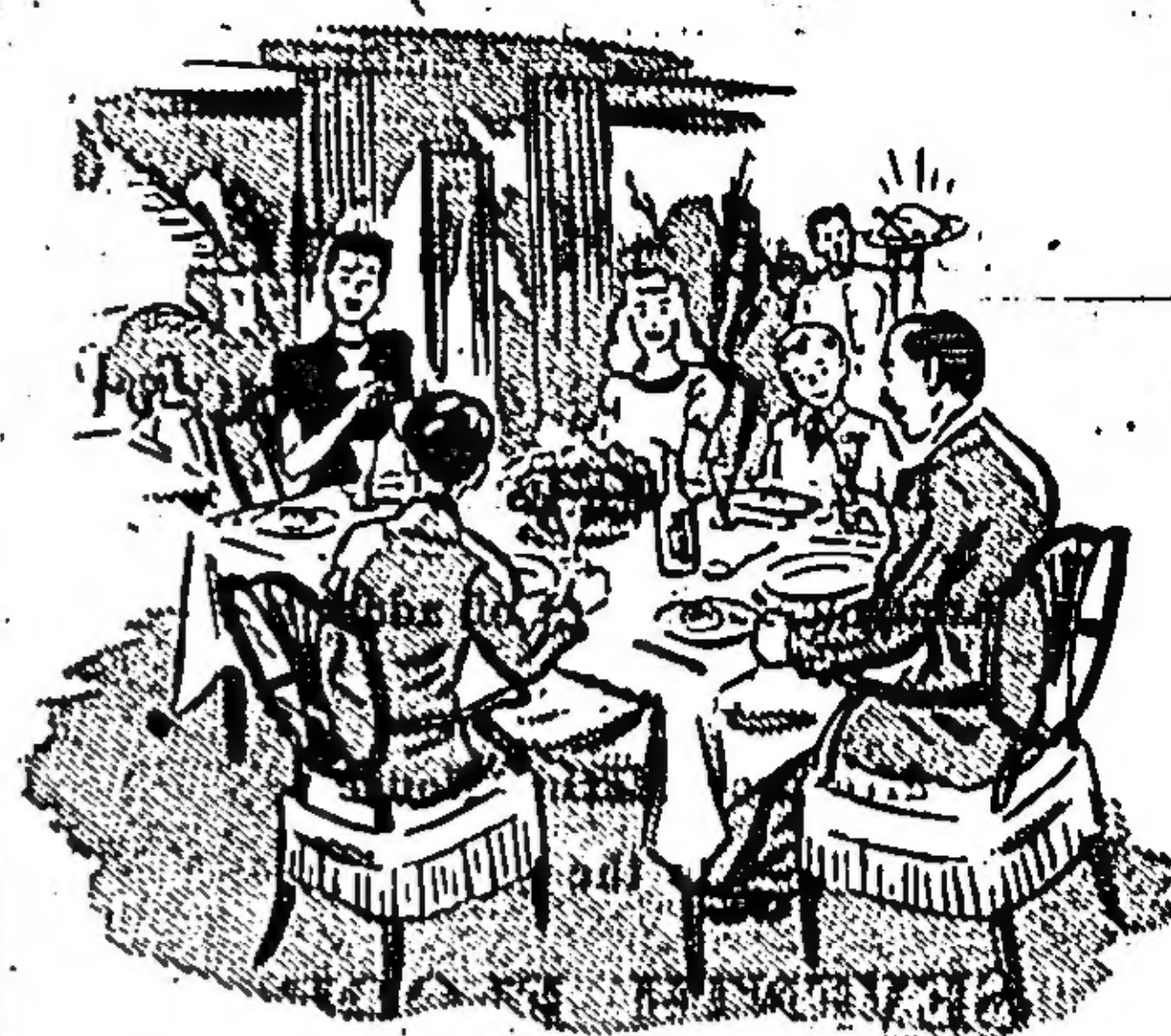
Fourth, water does not abound everywhere. London is 70 miles from the nearest suitable stretch. Most world capitals are even further.

Fifth, undercarriages pay their way; they fit snugly into a streamlined hull.

A boat-shaped, can never be a perfect air-shape. The problem is how to get a perfect air-shape off the earth's surface, spryly through the air, and safely down again.

Look ahead, not back. In a few years' time our aircraft will closely resemble the V-2 rocket, with a vertical take-off and a steep landing on its tail. Aircraft like it will land with a power-plant running.

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Nightmare In New York

By Kay Murray

If you notice that your youngster is yawning, restless and has watering eyes, the chances are you will hand out a scolding about late nights and pack him off to bed with a couple of aspirins, without giving the matter more than a passing thought.

New York parents, on the other hand, have almost overnight been precipitated into a nightmare where these symptoms may mean that their child is one of New York's 15,000 teenage drug addicts—some of them no older than 13.

Seldom have American parents been as shaken as they were by the New York Police Department's recent revelations on this subject.

Dope addiction is occurring not only to youngsters who come from broken homes—fertile breeding ground of juvenile crime—but to children who have nothing to escape from, no problems other than the normal ones of adolescence and no deprivations more serious than that of doing without a coveted television set.

The first step is usually marijuana, a plant of which the dried leaves and flowers are made into cigarettes called "reefers."

Its purveyors haunt the local high school hang-out—a soda fountain, candy store or perhaps a conveniently dark dining-dance spot.

Youngsters are flattered to find a stranger who always seems to be good for a chocolate ice cream soda.

From a chocolate soda, it's a short step to offering cigarettes all round, only these aren't ordinary cigarettes.

"Here, try this," says their benefactor, who is often Italian and frequently no older than they themselves. "Something different. Gives you a kick."

"Reefers" cost about seven shillings for three—expensive enough for a teen-ager, who usually finds he is budgeting ten shillings a day for his "smokes" before he begins to look round for something else to give him a more satisfying "kick."

That's the moment when somebody like "Scarface" Ulanke is conveniently on hand.

This despicable character concentrated on the younger recruits. When the dope changed hands he would tell his 13-year-old victims, "This is candy which will make you big and strong."

When he judged his young contact was ready for something stronger—"Tell you what," he'd say, "Reefers—that's kid's stuff. Now, you take a sniff at this—no charge, we're pals, aren't we?"

So the teen-ager takes his first sniff of heroin—a drug which even in medical circles is handled with kid gloves.

The next time he has to pay for it. He has to pay plenty—seven shillings a time.

Within a few weeks a teen-ager addict may become a "main-liner," that is, he takes to a hypodermic, known as "the works," because it gives quicker results.

When he reaches this point, the young addict may find his growing craving is costing him as much as £5 a day. Any time he refuses to pay the price, he is threatened with exposure or the cutting off of his supplies.

In 1950 a startled New York Police Department found that the numbers of deaths from narcotics was only one less than from infantile paralysis, nearly 50 percent of the victims being under 25.

Of 30,000 known addicts (who are supplied by upwards of 2,000 peddlers) examined in New York, half of them were found to be youngsters still in school.

Reports have been pouring in from welfare agencies telling of boys and girls selling the clothes off their backs to provide funds for dope, robbing their parents and appearing in juvenile courts on charges varying from petty theft to violent assault and battery.

Parents and schoolteachers have been alerted to watch for symptoms of drug addiction—lethargy, a running nose, aches and pains, with sudden suspicious interludes when the child "feels much better."

A bill has been introduced into Congress extending the sentence for selling narcotics to minors from 10 years to 20 years.



CONFUSION AMONG THE TORY CHILD-MINDS

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Where Mao learned his disappearing tricks

THE Chinese People's Army does not use the manuals of the Cambridge Staff College or the tactics taught at West Point.

BUT it has its own set of dogmas, which are only "mysterious" because few British officers have bothered to study them. AN outstanding Chinese military textbook, "The Art of War," was written by General Sun Tzu 2,450 years ago. In this ancient manual, are all the clues to the Mao mystery.

MAO TSE-TUNG's field commanders have been following its rules in the Korean fighting. Mao's own tactical doctrines have been certainly influenced by it. It explains the "disappearing and reappearing tricks" of the Chinese forces around the 38th Parallel.

YOU too can be a mysterious Chinese general. Listen to the voice of Sun Tzu in the oldest military treatise in the world:—

Selected by ROBERT JESSEL.

法 兵 子 孫

The title page, from right to left: Sun Tzu on the Art of War

ON BEING MYSTERIOUS

ALL warfare is based on deception.

Hence, when able to attack we must seem unable. When using our forces, we must seem inactive. When we are near, we must make the enemy believe we are far away. When far away, we must make him believe we are near.

O divine art of subtlety and secrecy! Through you we learn to be invisible, through you inaudible. And hence we can hold the enemy's fate in our hands.

In making tactical dispositions, the highest pitch you can attain is to conceal them. . . . Move only if there is real advantage to be gained.

ON PRETENDING TO BE WEAK

SIMULATED disorder postulates perfect discipline. Simulated fear postulates courage. Simulated weakness postulates strength.

Thus one who is skilful at keeping the enemy on the move maintains deceitful appearances. He sacrifices something, that the enemy may snatch at it. By holding out baits he keeps him on the march; then, with a body of picked men he lies in wait for him.

ON GENERALSHIP

THERE are five dangerous faults in a general. Recklessness, which leads to destruction. Cowardice, which leads to capture. A hasty temper, which can be provoked by insults. A

delicacy of honour which is sensitive to shame. Over-solicitude for his men which exposes him to worry and trouble.

These are the five besetting sins, ruinous to the conduct of war.

To begin by bluster, but afterwards to take flight at the enemy's numbers, shows a supreme lack of intelligence.

When a general, unable to estimate the enemy's strength, allows an inferior force to engage a larger one, and neglects to place picked soldiers in the front rank, the result must be a rout.

ON THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

THE captured soldiers should be well treated and kept. This is called using the conquered foe to augment one's own strength.

ON KNOWING YOUR ENEMY

IF your opponent is of choleric temper, seek to irritate him. Pretend to be weak, that he may grow arrogant.

Hostile armies may face each other for years striving for the victory which is decided in a single day. To remain in ignorance of the enemy's condition simply because one grudges the outlay of a little money in honour and pay is the height of inhumanity.

Knowledge of the enemy's dispositions can only be obtained from other men. Hence the use of spies.

ON PEACE PROPOSALS

PEACE proposals unaccompanied by a sworn covenant indicate a plot.

ON KNOWING YOUR LIMITATIONS

THERE are roads which must not be followed, armies which must not be attacked, towns which must not be besieged, positions which must not be contested.

ON ATTACK

YOU can be sure of succeeding in your attacks if you only attack places which are undefended.

ON LYING LOW

BY discovering the enemy's dispositions and remaining invisible ourselves, we can keep our forces concentrated while his must be divided. . . . At first, then, exhibit the coyness of a maiden, until the other

gives you an opening. Afterwards, emulate the speed of a running hare, and it will be too late for the enemy to oppose you.

Move not unless you see an advantage, fight not unless the position is critical. No general should fight a battle simply out of pique. If it is to your advantage, move. If not, stay where you are.

ON EXPLOITING VICTORY

DO not interfere with an army that is returning home. When you surround an army, leave an outlet free. Do not press a desperate foe too hard. Such is the art of warfare.

To fight and conquer in all your battles is not supreme excellence. This consists in breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting.

—(London Express Service)

JOB RATION TO OUST TRUMAN?

From R. M. McCOLL

NEW YORK. IT looks very much as though America intends to ration the time served by her future Presidents.

Twenty-seven of America's 48 States have already ratified an amendment to the Constitution making ten years the limit a man can stay in the White House.

All it needs is nine more States to agree to the amendment. That would give the necessary three-fourths majority of 34.

Presidents are elected every four years. So why are they talking about a ten-year limit? Because if a Vice-President were to succeed to the Presidency less than halfway through a term, through the death of the President—just as Mr. Truman did—he could serve only one more full term after the segment he "inherited."

If the new law is passed this year, as most people think, Truman cannot be a candidate in the next Presidential elections in 1952—as most people think he would like to be.

[President Roosevelt served three full terms and part of a fourth—from 1933 to his death in 1945.]

ONE OF THE BRIEFEST careers in business annals was that of Stan Bialarski, of Brooklyn. He opened a bookie's shop at one p.m. At 2.30 it had been closed by the police, and Stanley was addressing the judge.

EVER SINCE the Government started the propaganda broadcasts "The Voice of America," domestic critics of it have sung out as lustily as the Voice itself.

Some accused it of barely whispering America's story, some of shouting too loudly, and others complained about high cost.

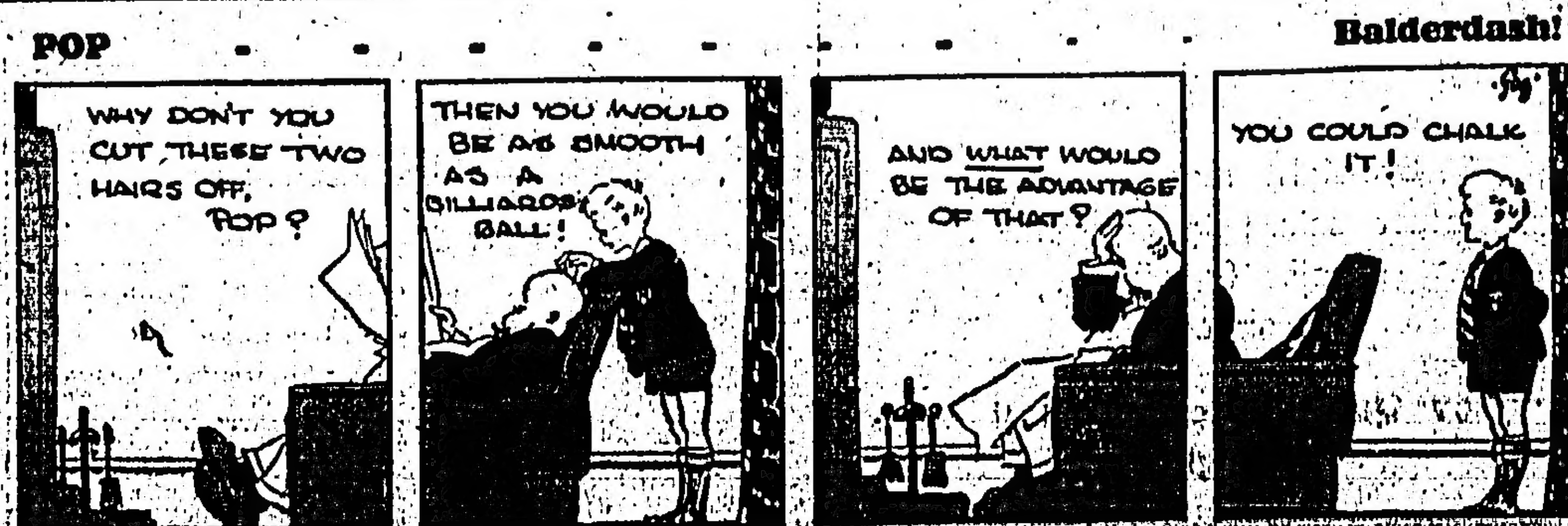
Now, in the current game of "let's have a kick at the State Department," in Congress, there is a move to take it away from the department and let the President control it.

THERE WAS SOMETHING awfully familiar about a candidate for a Civil Service examination. The examiners did a little checking, and found that Thomas Healey, an engineer in New York's sanitation department, had impersonated three different men in the exams. He passed each time, too. But now he has passed out of the sanitation department.

THEY ARE BUSY making a film called "Run for the Hills" with real New York and suburban backgrounds. It is all about a young couple who prepare for an atom bomb attack. It is supposed to be funny.

ORCHIDS: As a sales stunt, a manufacturer offers to fly a free corsage of three paradise orchids 5,000 miles from Hawaii to New York for every housewife who buys one 3c. tin of pineapple juice.

Balderdash!



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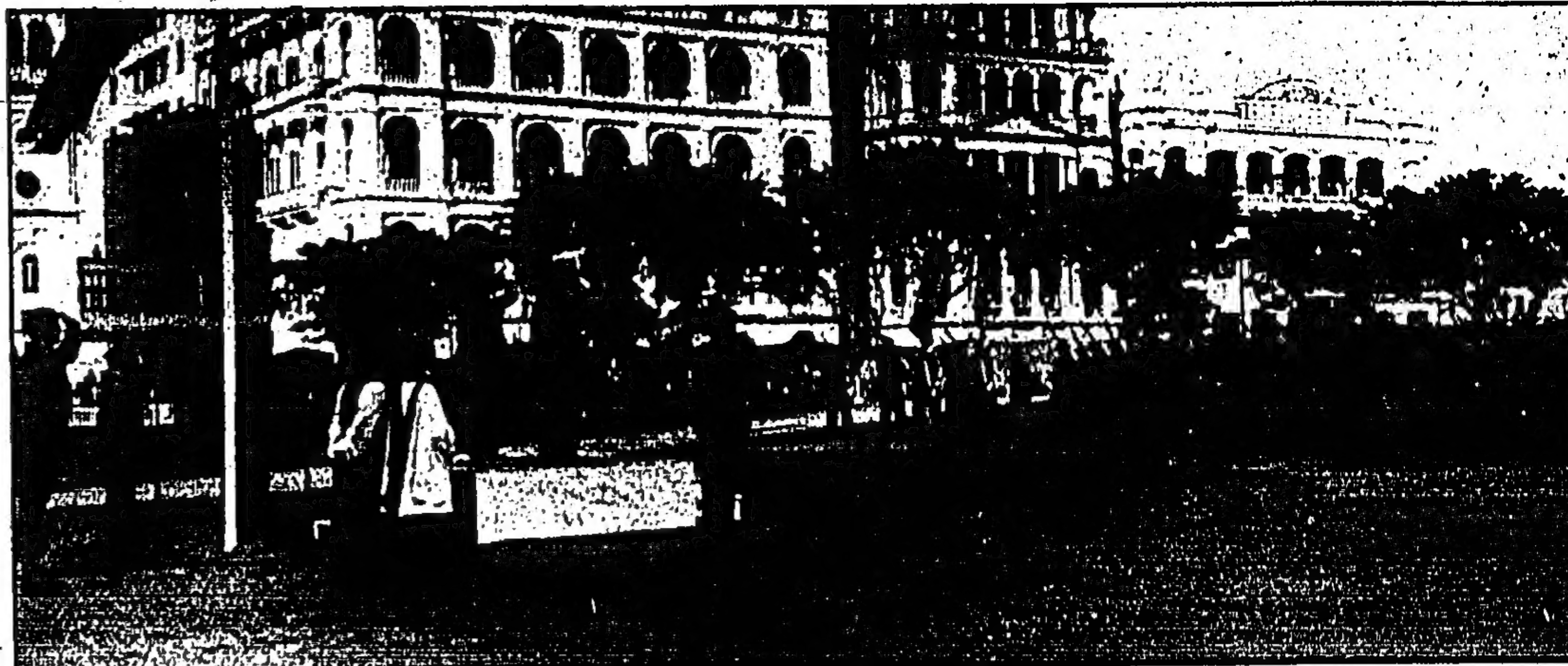
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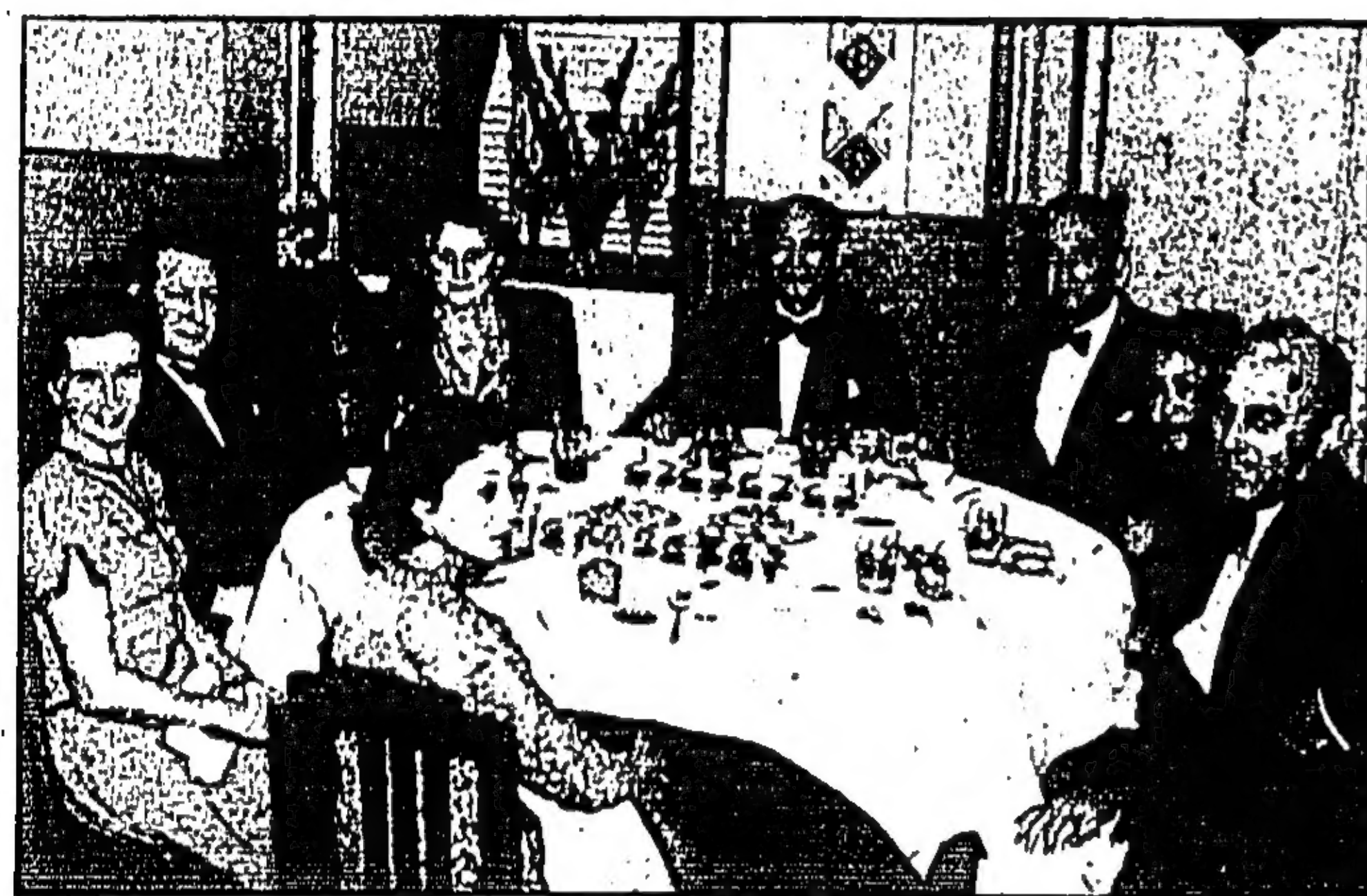
MR Lionel Henry Lamb (left), who is en route to Peking to take up his post as the new Charge D'Affaires at the British Embassy, replacing Sir John Hutchison, welcomed on arrival at Kai Tak airport last Sunday. (Staff Photographer)



SCENES at the presentation of Colours to the Hongkong Regiment last week. The Colours were replacements, the originals having been lost during the Japanese occupation. Left: Lieut. W. D. L. Rido receiving the Regimental Colour from HE the Governor. Above: the Regiment marching past after the ceremony. (Staff Photographer)



RIGHT: Cheung Kin-man, Hongkong's champion swimmer (seated fourth from left), was entertained by the Eastern Athletic Club last week to celebrate his recent aquatic achievements in Manila. (Peter Tso)



PICTURE taken at a dinner given by the Luk Hoi Tung, Ltd., in honour of the Hon. M. M. Watson (third from right) and in appreciation of his invaluable services rendered to the company. On Mr Watson's right is Mr C. Y. Chen, who was host. Also in picture are the Acting Chief Justice, Mr T. J. Gould, and the Hon. Leo D'Almada e Castro. (Staff Photographer)



FAMILY group taken after the christening at St John's Cathedral of Nicholas Peter, son of Mr and Mrs A. L. Snaith. (Ming Yuen)



MR J. Skinner, Chairman of the Hongkong Football Association, presenting the Inter-Pack Challenge Shield to the 4th Hongkong Wolf Cub Pack, winners of the round robin soccer competition. (Staff Photographer)



MR Daniel Jacob and Miss Flora Toeg photographed at the reception following their wedding at the Ohel Loah Synagogue last Sunday. (Staff Photographer)



MR A. R. Brown, President of the Society of Yorkshiriemen in Hongkong, speaking at the annual dinner dance of the Society held in the Hongkong Hotel last week. (Staff Photographer)



LEFT: Mr J. F. Williams (centre), Joint Managing Director of Australian Associated Press and Managing Editor of the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., Melbourne, seen at a cocktail party given in his honour by Mr W. E. Parrott (left), local AAP representative. (Staff Photographer)



PICTURES taken at the bon voyage dinner given by the Special Constabulary at the Hongkong Hotel last Saturday in honour of Mr D. W. MacIntosh, Commissioner of Police, and Mrs MacIntosh. Right: Mr C. S. Johnson, who presided. (Staff Photographer)

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WEEK-END WOMANSENSE

A Spring Tale Of Two Cities

by Dorothy Barkley

The sketches this week provide the first more detailed peep into the "spring" wardrobe.

LONDON. WE have heard on all sides of a more feminine and rounded line with revers that are long. And we have heard, too, that nothing has appeared to oust navy and white from their position of first favourite, and that many designers have shown a marked preference for a dress and jacket ensemble in the place of a suit.

Illustrated here is a typical example of this spring theme—

navy suiting and white cotton blouse are combined in a two-piece by Digby Morton. (Model on first and second columns.)

The large lapels on the jacket are covered entirely with pique and are covered with the edge and repeated at the neck of the dress. Sleeves on dresses of all types are still not set in. The tiny cap sleeves, of the variety shown here, are admirably cool in the most crowded of all parties.

A lunch date, and no idea what to wear? If that is your

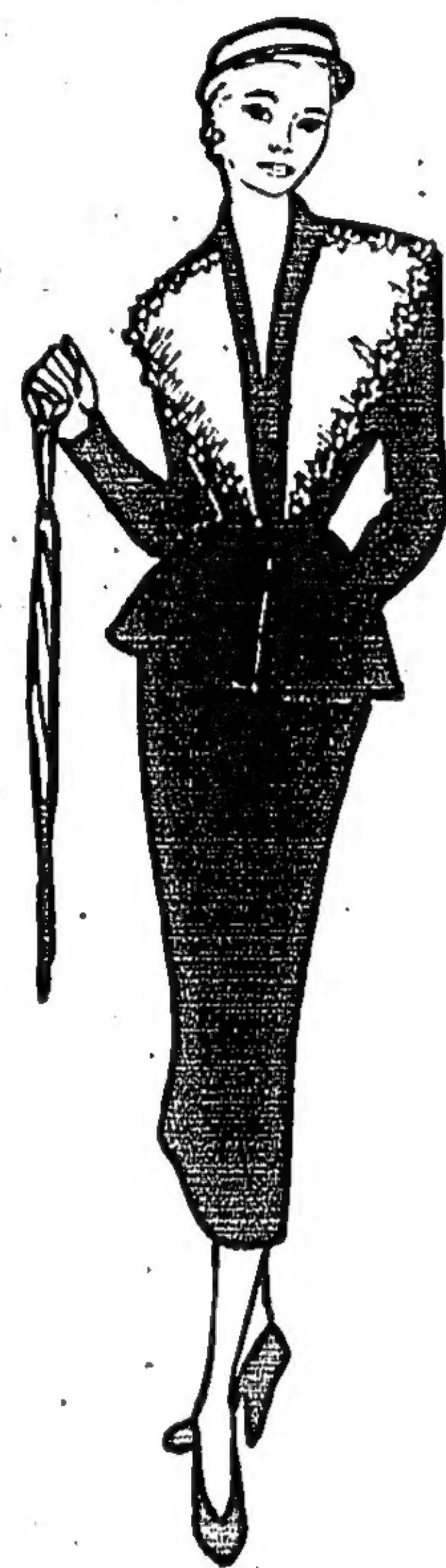
problem, Digby Morton has provided an excellent answer in his plaid organza coat, illustrated (figure at right) worn over a plain black wood dress. Another excellent creation, for formal wear, was seen in his silk suit with side draping. (Figure at extreme right.) The material is swathed round the jacket, slotted through the but-

toned blouse and left to hang gracefully at the side. But this week the London collections have been temporarily forgotten in the excitement caused by the reports from Paris. Paris and London are in agreement over the general line—soft and feminine, a well-defined waist in its natural place, and the skirt remaining at mid-calf length.

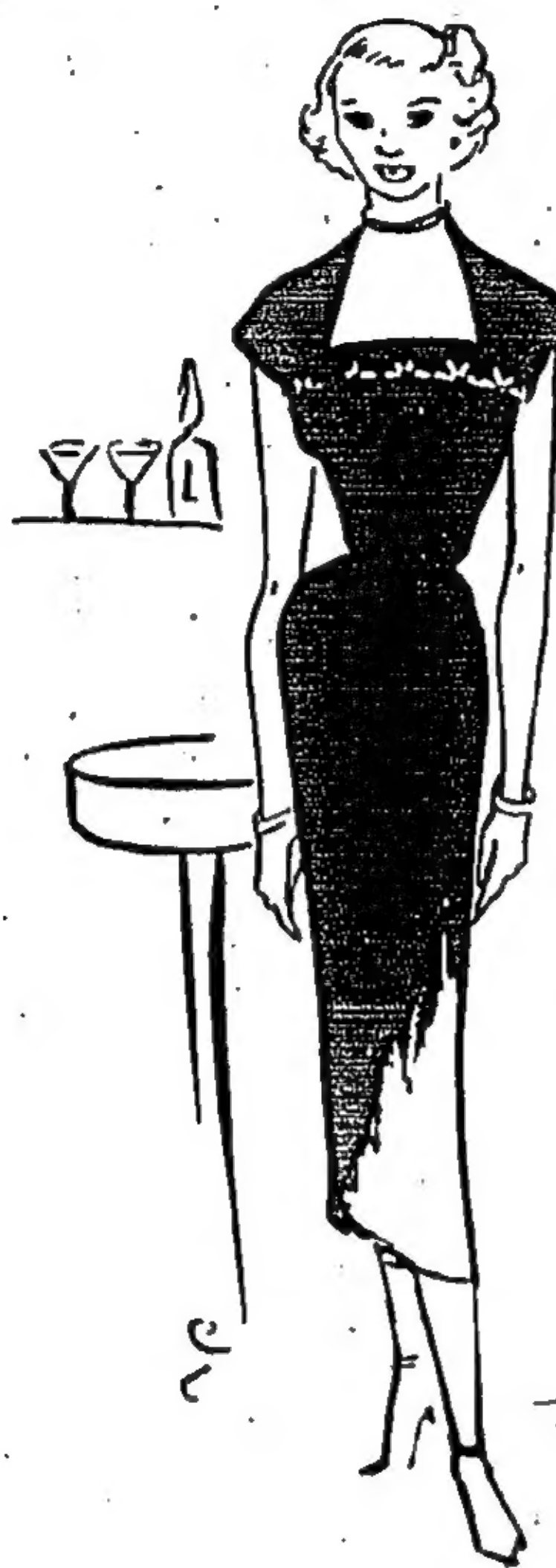
But, naturally enough, Paris has elaborated, in her individual way, the simple silhouette. She has the prerogative for introducing eccentricities, and has not disappointed us. Her newest outline, introduced by Desses in particular, is the apron skirt: it is just what it sounds. Whereas the London designers choose to place the draping mainly on the left hip, the Paris designers have placed it in the centre front, in the form of an apron. They have again expressed their love of versatility, for this has a dual purpose. Semi-circular in shape, it may be worn either in the front, or, when you feel cold, it may be untied, and voila, a cape ready-to-wear.

The reaction to a Parisian extravagance is always mixed—whether to take it seriously, or merely to smile with an understanding, tolerant smile.

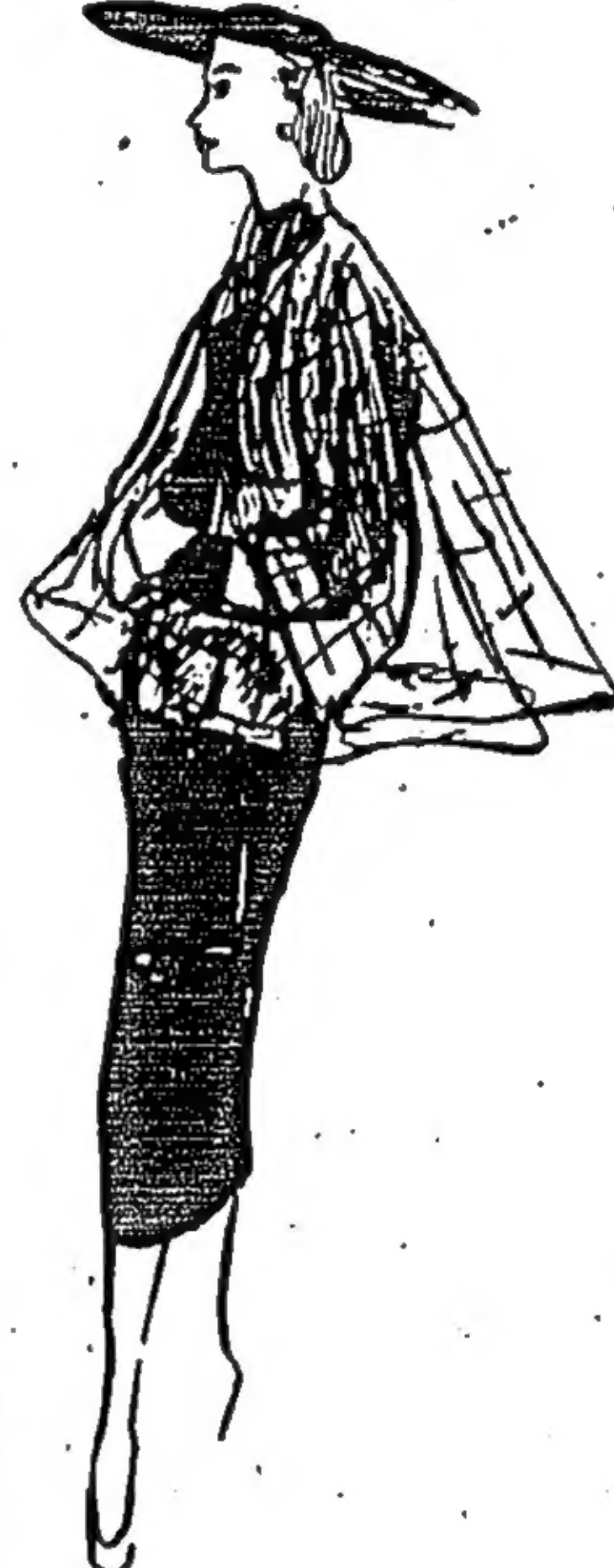
But there has emerged one general rule for this spring, which is confirmed by Paris: you can wear last year's clothes, but not last year's hats. The important news then comes from the millinery and hairdressers. And on this subject the two cities are in agreement. Hats are either very large or very small—large, with floppy brims, or small, either boater or pill-box shape with masses of flowers and veiling. Large crowns are seen on small brims; there are exotic straw berets. Bowlers of straw or fabric have chiffon bustle trimming, faintly reminiscent of a chignon, or ribbon streamers flowing down the back. A lot of natural straw is being used; violet and sun-



Jacket Ensemble



Navy dress of the ensemble



Plaid Organza Coat



Silk suit with side draping

set pink are prominent colours. For evening headgear fine laces and tulle replace embroidery and feathers.

Hats, whether large or small, are worn straight, shading the eyes, leaving the back of the head bare. It is to be expected that the hair styles would flatter this type of hat—and they do. It would seem that the designers made up their minds immediately after the last shows that hair should be longer this season. For instead of the urchin cuts, the hair is swept back, duck-tail fashion, into soft waves and curls which are not covered, as they so often are, by the prevailing hat styles.

For women who have grown tired of the straight, almost boyish hair styles of recent months, the chignon has put in a very timely appearance. And who cares if the hair is not her own? It is very becoming all the same.

And in the flurry of the recent spring collections, men's fashions have not been forgotten. It seems men ought now to wear shantung waistcoats with diagonal grey-striped suits, (no turn-ups on the trousers), summer suits in lightweight materials with backless waistcoats, and light-coloured smoking jackets for the evening which have a marked waistline. But will they?

choice but there are many one-sleeved models.

Jewellery

Prettiest fashion was shown by Paquin, whose mannequins pinned diamond brooches one side below the waist belt. Earrings in diamond half loops outline the contour of the ear. Jacques Fath models wore a big jewelled brooch on one shoulder, and a diamond stick-pin in their chignons. Griffe uses jewelled bees on eye-veils, sleeves and high-necks.

Accessories

Hats have forward brims and higher crowns. Many are masculine in style, and trimmed with ribbon. Tiny cuff gloves are worn in bright yellow with many cuffs. Shoes are substantial-looking, with postol straps or cutaway sides. Fath shows slim white umbrellas, which do double duty for rain or sun.

Hair Styles

Hair styles are new and not too becoming. They wave softly back from the face, caught by silk hair combs, into large flat buns or chignons. For evening, clusters of curls are worn at the nape of the neck, tied back with velvet ribbon.

Evening Frocks

Evening frocks are either slim or sheath-like, softened with floating chiffon scarves and huge bows, or crinolinos with wide lacy embroidery. The strapless top is still first

Coats

For town wear, coats are fitted to the waist, with flaring skirts. Many are short-sleeved and half-belted. The redingote re-

THE Paris Look



Paris spring bonnets show a balanced side interest. Claude St. Cyr carries it out in white feather wings on a navy straw.



Black canvas house or beach slipper has rope soles and brass stud trimming. The style was made for the Duchess of Windsor.



Francoise Ray chooses a "pussy cat bow" effect of yellow and grey grosgrain ribbon to carry on the side balanced effect.

EILEEN ASCROFT, who has been sending day-by-day reports from the French dress shows, sums up the trend

PARIS.

THE elegant woman of 1951 will still be wearing a 1950 suit. Basic lines have not changed. Length remains the same; shoulders natural. Waists are in the right place, and small.

Newest fashion features are olive-shaped apron front skirt, introduced by Desses; and the pinafore by Alwyn.

Colours

All shades of yellow, from palest yoghurt white to toasted apricot. Favourites are, citron, canary and mimosa. Navy and grey for daywear feature lavish touches of white pique. For cocktail and evening dresses, smoky pink is first choice.

Materials

This is a season of deception. Wool looks like silk or linen; silks look like wool, and cottons resemble silk. All are crisp-looking and light in weight, either plain in colour or very finely striped.

Coats

For town wear, coats are fitted to the waist, with flaring skirts. Many are short-sleeved and half-belted. The redingote re-

turns. For country, coats are loose, bright in colour with a noticeable absence of buttons and big collars. Accent is on huge pockets.

Suits

Skirts are slim-fitting, often with wrap-over backs. Jackets are held by leather belts instead of buttons. They have long, low revers and flaring basques. Interest, Afternoon dresses have decollete square or rectangular necklines and full skirts, sometimes with a matching or contrasting apron front. A pretty style has side-pleated fullness. Many dresses are teamed with capes, which can also be worn as reversible apron fronts.

Dresses

The coat-dress is smart with a wrap-over front, and white pique collars and cuffs. Pockets again provide the main detail interest. Afternoon dresses have decollete square or rectangular necklines and full skirts, sometimes with a matching or contrasting apron front. A pretty style has side-pleated fullness. Many dresses are teamed with capes, which can also be worn as reversible apron fronts.

Evening Frocks

Evening frocks are either slim or sheath-like, softened with floating chiffon scarves and huge bows, or crinolinos with wide lacy embroidery. The strapless top is still first

FOR ONE FLOWER, £125



ORCHID bought by Mr Holt of Seattle

Even Japan's Hirohito wants British orchids

A £125 orchid of rare perfection was flown to America recently.

It took six years to grow in a Slough nursery, and has just flowered a single bloom, itself too valuable ever to become a woman's corsage.

The orchid, "Aylesbury variety Suz," is a new species of cypripedium or "lady's slipper." It has been bought by Mr Gordon Holt, Seattle greetings card manufacturer, the only man ever to have named an orchid, British-raised, after his mother-in-law.

EXPORTS RISING

He will use it for crossbreeding. The bloom has a white dorsal with purple spots, touches of green and yellow, and a pouch of lacquered mahogany.

Mr Holt does not yet know that his orchid was given the Royal Horticultural Society's award of merit.

Orchids are in the news. Britain's biggest orchid show will be held next month in London.

The other day a Berkshire woman paid £75 for 110 orchids ranging from white to deep red for her mother's funeral.

Experts of high-class orchid plants are rising, with the U.S. and Australia our best customers. This year orchid exports are expected to reach nearly £100,000, almost double the 1949 figure.

An amateur grower in Australia has just ordered 15,000 seedlings for 17s. 6d. each. A £500 offer was made recently for a green cymbidium orchid plant.

Touring the U.S. to book orders is Mr Peter Black, chairman of the British Orchid Growers' Association.

To assist him he has taken paintings by Miss Nellie Roberts, a grey-haired woman of about 70 who lives in Brixton and is Britain's official orchid artist.

She has painted them by the thousand for more than 30 years. There is no one to replace her if she dies.

Orchid expert Norman Black, brother of Peter, said: "Many

American women wear orchid corsages costing £5 to £20, but in Britain, where sales have declined, the average shop price is £1 to 30s. for this type of orchid.

"Despite Korea there is no shortage of orchids here," says Mr Black. "Once entered in the stud book a name cannot be changed. Uncle Joe's orchid is soft mauve with ruby lips and a golden throat."

"Few men in Britain wear orchid buttonholes today. Growers never do."

"Joseph Chamberlain was never without one. Until the last war a London stockbroker spent £1,000 a year on orchids."

"There is still one man in London, the son of a Persian oil magnate, who wears a £2 bloom daily."

An old customer, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, wants to buy British orchids again.

KING'S COLLECTION

Amateur growers range from royalty—the King has a fine collection at Windsor and flowers are sent to decorate the Queen's rooms at Buckingham Palace—to £8-a-week garage hands paying 10s. 6d. to 25s. for unfloated plants.

ORCHID-ODDITIES: Darwin kept orchids because their structure resembles the human body more than any other plant. Baron Schroder paid £1,800 for a new species early in the century. John Dornay, a Briton, bred the first orchid from seed. There are 15,000 known species.

GERALD SCHEFF

(London Express Service)

All-occasion Favourite



Red velvet jumper

By VERA WINSTON

THE jumper jumps into the fashion scene with vigorous action this season. Smart shops are featuring handsome jumpers that, with a blouse, are right for daytime wear, and, without a blouse, are very much on their own for dress-up hours. This version is in deep claret, red velvet. It is shown worn with a blouse in palest pink crepe with a winged collar, little velvet bow, and wine red jewelled studs.

A SALLOW FACE

A jar of bleach cream is a good investment for the girl with a sallown complexion. The cream serves to lighten and whiten the skin.

By HELEN FOLLETT

THERE are olive complexions, golden ones and those that are sallown. The sallown type sometimes takes on a yellowish tone that makes the victim unhappy. She looks with envy upon the lucky girl whose skin is creamy with just the right amount of colouring in the cheeks.

While it is necessary to follow certain diet rules to correct this condition, much can be done by a five-minute treatment every day. Begin with a face washing with warm water and every day. Rinse well, dry with gentle pat. A good idea is to fold a soft towel around the hands, pat upward briskly to stimulate the blood streams. Combine equal parts of peroxide and strained lemon juice, dab on with pledgets of cotton, letting it dry. The peroxide should be from a freshly-opened bottle.

Bleaching Cream

Half an hour later apply a bleaching cream. You will find these lotteries at cosmetic counters. They are mild, not related in any way to the old-time faying offerings. Remove the cream before playing with the make-up kit.

Now for health rules: cut down on rich foods, pastries and sauces. Start on lemon juice. The acids and vitamin C contents will have a favourable effect upon the skin giving it a more normal colouring.

Flattering Powder

Take pains to find a powder that is flattering. If it carries a slight rose cast it will give freshness to the complexion and will create a healthier appearance.

Avoid rouge and lipstick of the blue-reds known as raspberry or wine shades. Orange-reds are better, blend more agreeably with the sallown skin. In dress, avoid browns and beiges. They offer no contrast. Will prove unbecoming. Black is a safe bet, so is navy blue. Ginks are all right if they are not cold, steel greys, but soft dove tones.

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Anne Edwards

IN PARIS FOR THE SHOWS
STEPS OUT IN PRE-WAR STYLE

Robb

DID THE
SKETCHES

"It's not a fault, Madame, it is a characteristic."

"Madame is so fortunate—she can wear anything."

"You have more hair now—that is more loveliness."

Where all smart Parisians congregate.

PARIS
At the end of one week's dress shows I report that so far it has been a disappointing parade of unbecoming clothes and unflattering hats. The dresses are skin-tight, like bathing suits. The hats are heavy and tip forward to cover the eyebrows.

Everything has the look of the clothes we wore just before the war.

Nevertheless, the colours, materials, and details are, as always, exquisite. The colours are soft greys, creams, browns, and pinks. The materials are transparent shantung, organza, and chiffon.

The details are elaborate pockets, braided collars, intricate buttoning, and layered revers. Still in fashion are turned-up collars, three-quarter sleeves,

patent belts, short white gloves, long diamond earrings, brown mixed with black, topless dresses, and enormous tulle stoles.

But there is still time for the fashion picture to change. For the only two dressmakers in Paris powerful enough to decide what women all over the world will want to wear in spring have not had their say yet.

I go to the dressmaker

THE scene is a small cluttered sitting-room on the edge of Paris, and the little French dressmaker turns out, as usual to be Russian.

'Between the shows, I've been doing a few of the things which seem so much more fun in Paris'

We talk a little about the mutual friend who introduced us. We discuss the new dress shows. We look at fashion magazines. We decide on a style. We raise the question of price.

That bulge? It is not a fault, Madame. It is a characteristic.

"The dress is so chic—so lovely—so easy to wear, Madame is so chic—so lovely—so easy to dress."

"It would be a crime to keep Madame and the dress apart. And can Madame leave a little deposit?"



"Madame to English, so I make a special price."

We decide on the revers. We choose the buttons.

Madame fetches the toile (the dress ready-made up in cotton) and we try it on.

"Oh, it's beautiful, Madame has just the right figure for it."

Almost everyone is in the midst of a temperament.

But any one of the elegant young men can perm, cut,

I go to the hairdresser

WE are in a large room with washbasins and mirrors—the salon of the most famous hairdresser in Paris.

Milling around are clients with curlers in their hair and cotton-wool between their toes.

There are poodles, children, cloakroom girls, manicurists, commissionaires, and elegant young men in pale mauve suits who stamp and pout and shriek.

Almost everyone is in the midst of a temperament.

But any one of the elegant young men can perm, cut,



is so fortunate, she can wear anything.

Other hat shop assistants please note that if they had a little more of this technique they would sell twice as many hats, instead of always managing to convey to the customer that she is the wrong shape, the wrong age, the wrong colour.

I get rid of the francs

HERE is your last chance to get rid of your francs. Here on Sunday you can buy buttons or a bedstead, junk or genuine antiques, 18th century candlesticks, modern chandeliers, Empire clocks, old French china.

Sales technique to look out for:—

"Madame is a tourist? Then I make a special price."

FASHION IN ACTION—1

MOST popular colour in all the dress shows is grey, the hardest colour in the world to handle, for it is the contrast you use with it that counts. This is how some famous French dress designers handle grey:—

Slate-grey dress with large apricot hat. Clerical grey with emerald felt hat. Flannel grey suit with white sailor hat and shirt and short white gloves. Pearl grey evening dress with pink.

Dark grey wool frock with lustrous coat. Grey coat with primrose yellow frock and hat.

FASHION IN ACTION—2

● TRY THIS: Scooped-out orange filled with icecream mixed with cognac and orange juice topped with whipped cream.

● TRY THIS: Victorian silver candlesticks wired and used as desk lamps with dark green shades.

● TRY THIS: A few strands of hair bleached lighter than the rest, worn in front in the shape of a sunburst.

● TRY THIS: One large clip placed to the sleeve seam of your jacket near the top of your shoulder.

(London Express Service)

Your Sewing Scrapbook by Mary Brooks Picken

Sewing or Knitting Apron — To Keep Your Work Handy

If you are one to go visiting or to have visitors and like to have your work handy for quick pick-up, this handy apron will prove a boon for you.

Buy 3/4 yards of 50" rayon taffeta or faille in your favourite colour.

Straighten your fabric. Tear off two 3"-wide strips from one end. Make a 1/4" hem on both crosswise edges full length of piece.

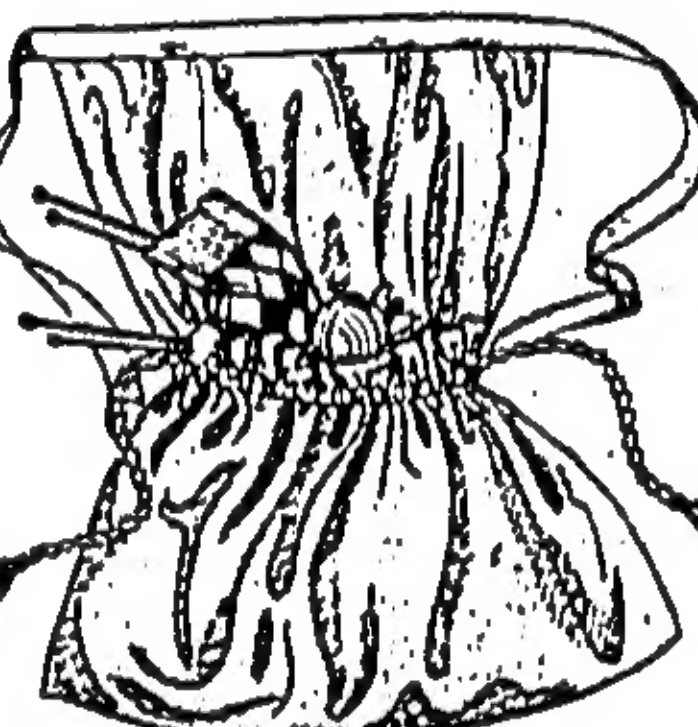
Make a 1/4" turn and a 3" hem across one lengthwise edge as at A. Make another stitching line 1 1/4" from first to form a casing.

With hem up, measure in from opposite end B 12" and make a crease straight across at C. Stitch 3" from this fold, as at D, forming a tuck.

Make a second stitching line 1 1/4" from first, for casing. Place A or C, folding along line E.

Stitch both sides, starting at fold E and stitching up to bottom of casing and returning to fold E. This makes secure side seams. Turn inside out and press.

Join two ends of waistband pieces. Gather top of apron (B), so it measures 14 to 18" across.



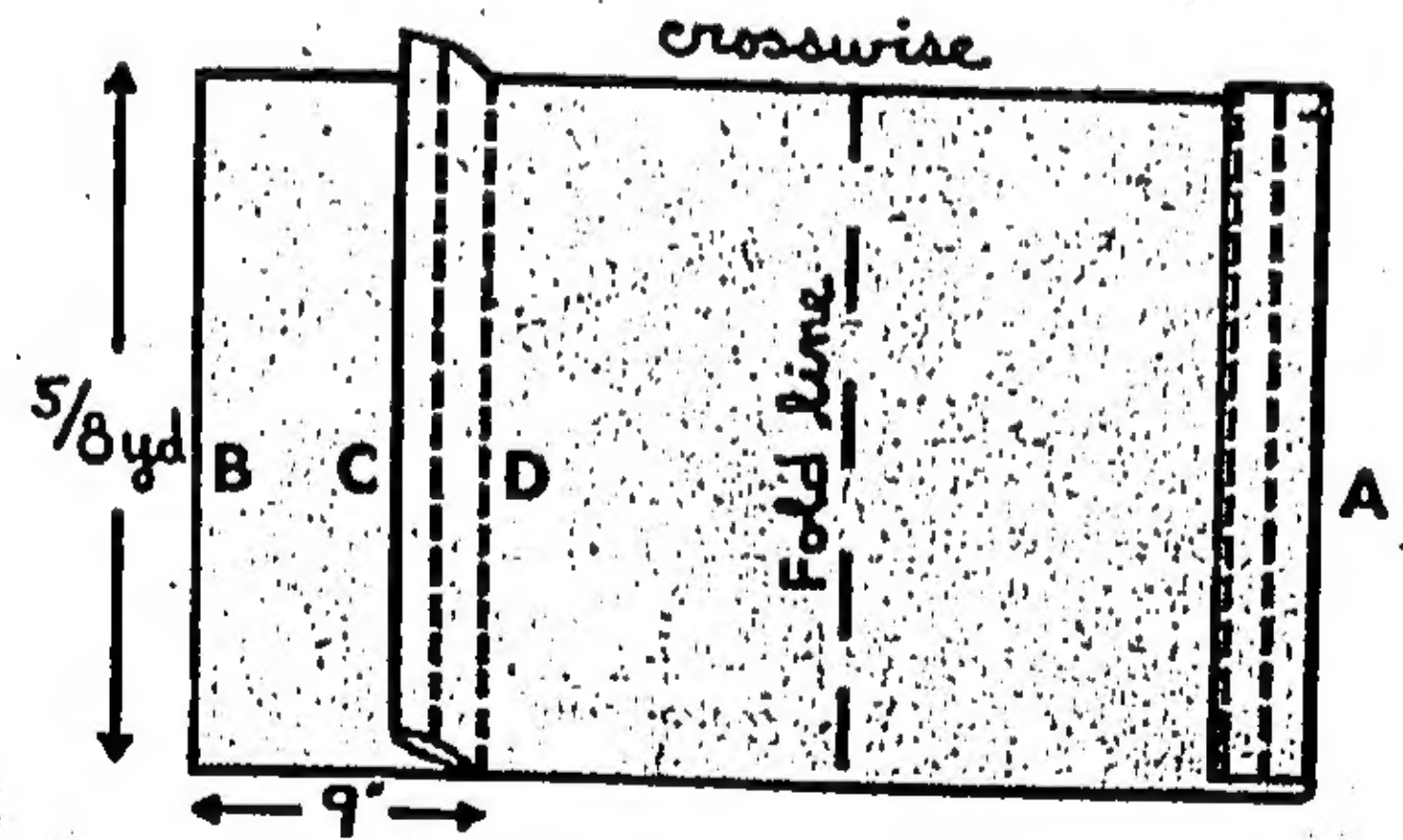
Centre waistband at centre front of apron. Stitch to position with a 3/4" seam.

Fold band in half lengthwise, turn in all raw edges and stitch full length and across ends.

Use 3 1/2 yards of decorative cord or narrow ribbon for drawstrings. Cut length in half.

Insert both lengths through casings. Knot or sew ends together. Draw up, one from one end, one from the other.

When not in use, the top of the apron is tucked inside bag—strings being drawn up to make a very compact bag.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Always use both hands, cup fashion, to support a sweater from underneath while you are washing it. Any knit garment is heavy when wet. If you dip it up and down, or "drag" it from the soapsuds or rinse water, it tends to sag and lose its shape. When you're sure the garment is clean, squeeze out excess water and blot it in a towel before reshaping it by your own favourite sweater-drying method.

A good general rule for caring for linoleum is, the less washing the better.

Soft water makes better starch than hard water.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS TAKE NOTE OF THIS!

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

THE pregnant woman is quite likely to develop enlarged and dilated veins during pregnancy, particularly in the legs. In times past many doctors elected to leave these varicose veins untreated during pregnancy since there was some hope that the condition would improve after the birth of the baby. Even where it did not, it was felt that treatment would be more successful if postponed until this time.

Today, our thought on the matter is different since it has

been demonstrated that treatment during pregnancy gives as good if not better results as afterward. Moreover, such treatment guards against the formation of a clot in the vein which was formerly such a common aftermath to childbirth. Neglect of varicose veins also leads to such complications as inflammation of the skin or the development of varicose ulcers, sores on the leg which are notoriously hard to heal.

VARICOSE VEINS

The exact cause of varicose veins is not known. It is thought that they tend to run in families, that certain occupations may contribute to their development, and that a lack of vitamin C may be a factor.

Certain tests should be carried out before the veins are treated. One consists of putting an elastic bandage on the leg and having the patient walk about for a time. If this relieves the symptoms, it indicates that the deeper veins in the legs are open and carrying blood satisfactorily.

CONSTRICTING BAND

Another test consists of putting a constricting band about the upper part of the leg and then suddenly releasing it. If the veins fill up quickly, it indicates that a valve in one of the large veins is not working as it should. In these cases, tying off of the vein in the upper part of the leg is necessary. The test can be repeated at various levels in the leg to determine just where the faulty valves are located in order to give an accurate picture of where tying-off is needed.

The wearing of an elastic bandage or an elastic stocking may temporarily relieve the symptoms. The injection of certain solutions which cause the formation of scar tissue in the veins may also be a satisfactory treatment. However, in severe cases, operation and tying off of the veins are required.

THIS WEEK'S GADGET

discovered by JOAN DALK



People who live alone will welcome this individual coffee maker, which makes one cup at a time, price 4s. 11d. complete. London Express Service.

Sign Of The Times



The sign of the times—a Z embroidered in green sequins on the elbow-length gloves worn by Miss Judy Shirley at the 1st Anti-Aircraft Group Ball at the Dorchester.

(London Express Service)



Cleanse...Ardena cleansing cream for dry or normal skin; Liquid Cleanser for oily skin.

Refresh...With Ardena Skin Tonic.

Smooth...Ardena Velve Cream for normal skin; Ardena Skin Food for dry skin; Ardena Astringent Cream for oily skin.

Elizabeth Arden

Sole Agents Lane, Crawford's



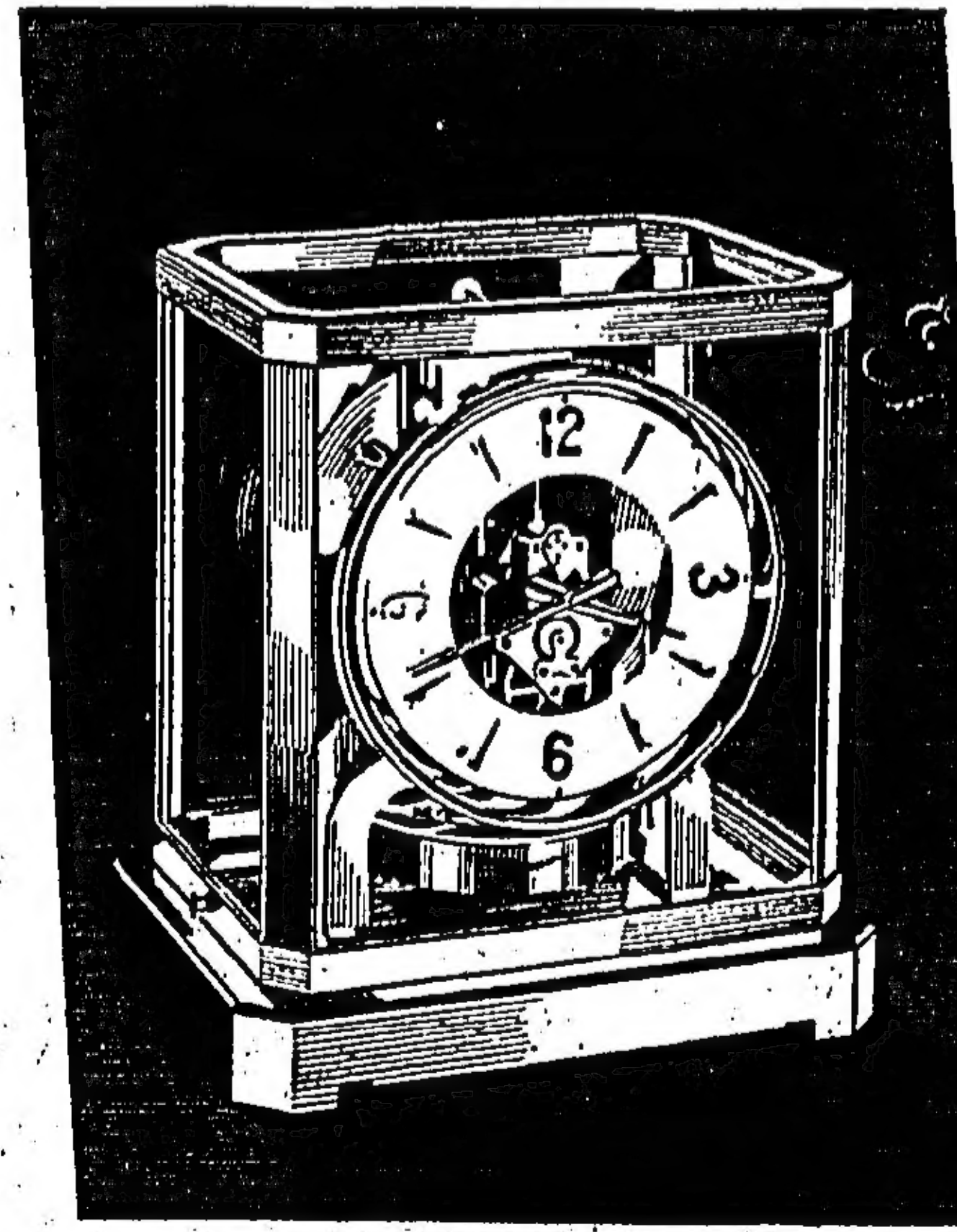
BOOKS

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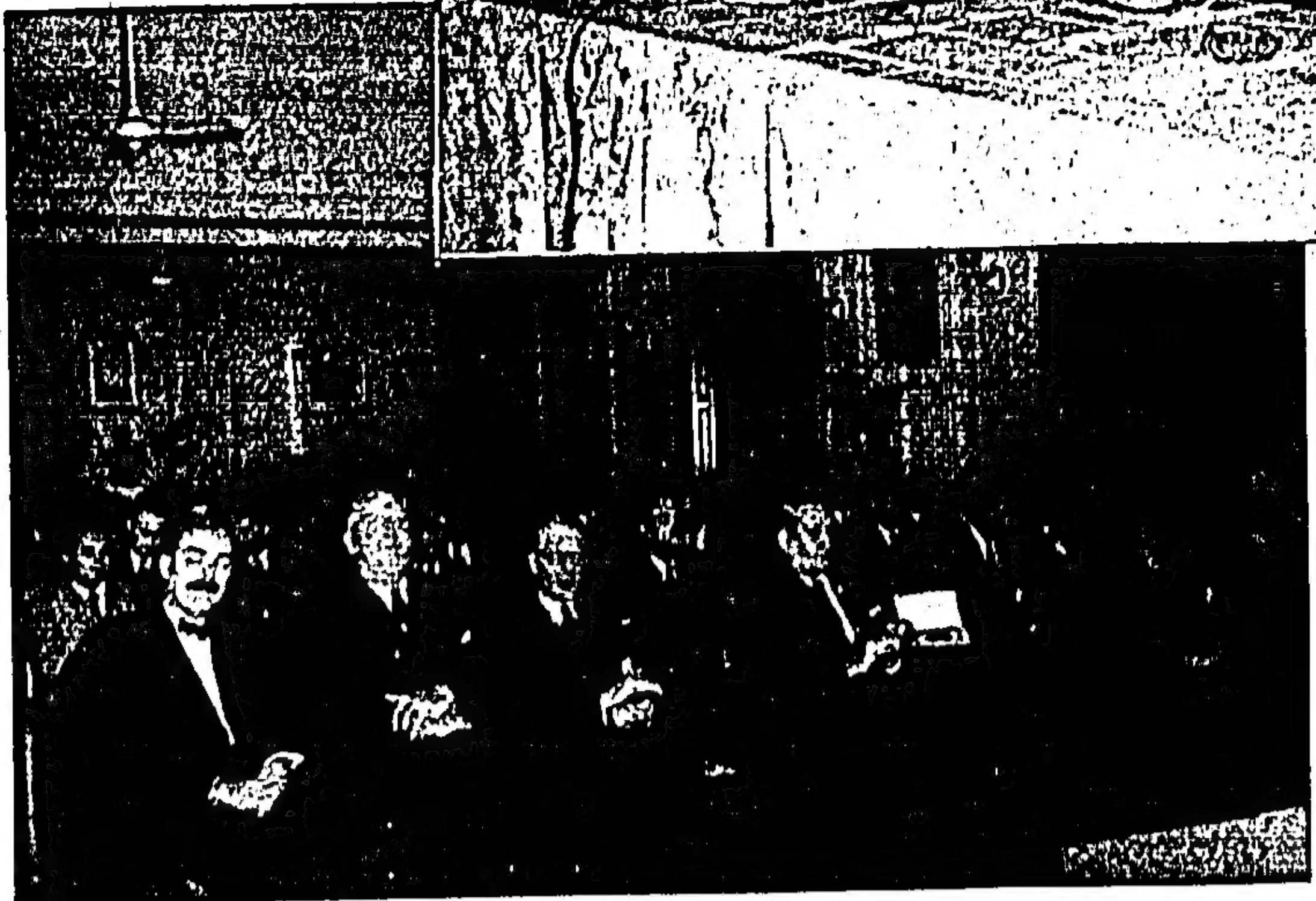
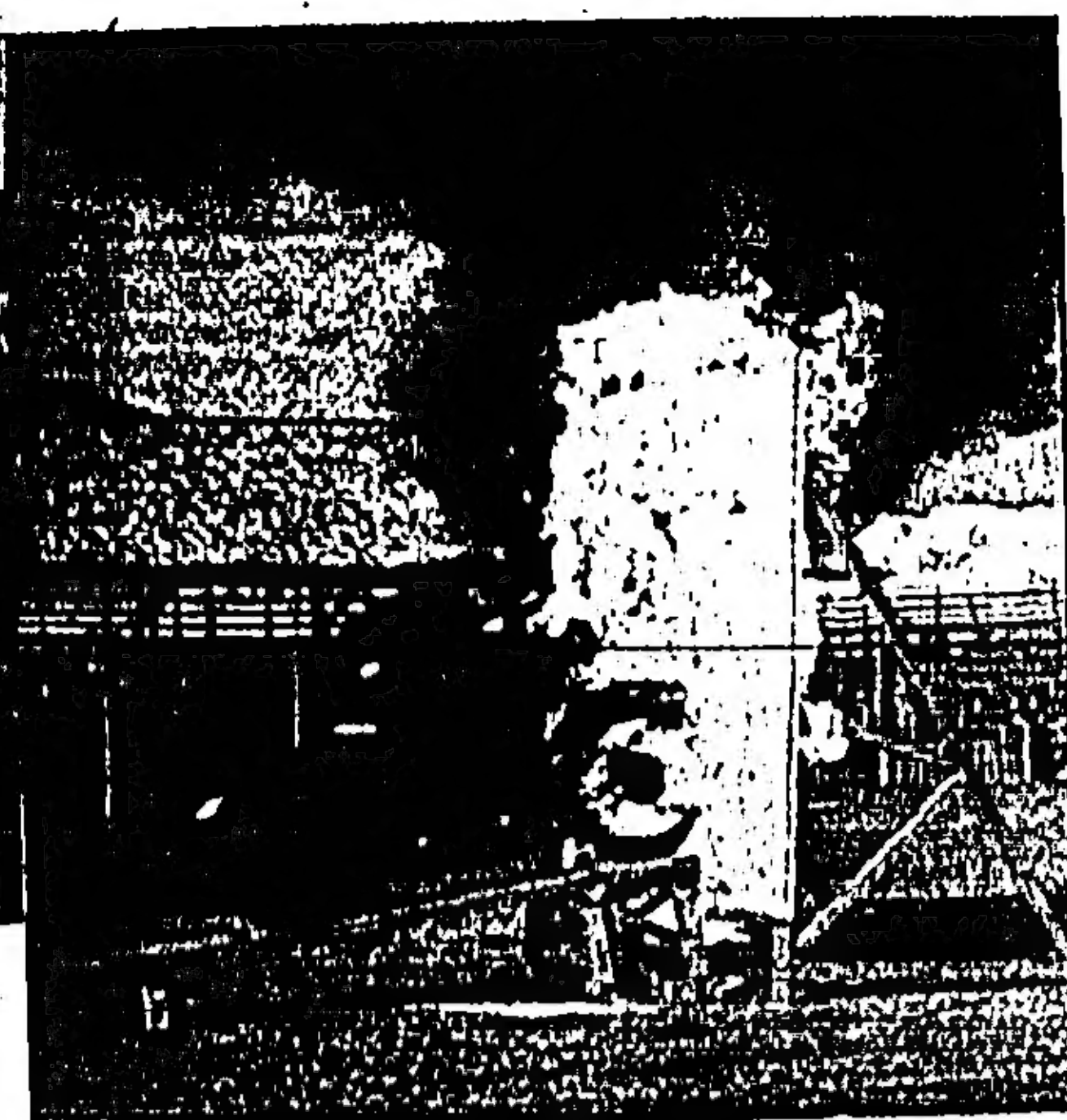
JAEGER-LECOULTRE are also the sole makers of the world's SMALLEST WATCH



RIGHT: Mr Ramon del Rosario, World President of the Junior Chamber International, speaking at the first Regional Conference in Asia of the organisation held at the Club Lusitano last week. HE the Governor, who opened the Conference, is on his right. Below: distinguished guests and members who attended the Conference. (Staff Photographer)



THE finish of the 220 yards open event at the Hongkong Police annual athletic sports, held at the Boundary Street ground last Saturday. Right: a demonstration by a member of the Motor Cycle Contingent of the Traffic Department. (Staff Photographer)



GROUP picture taken at a farewell dinner given at the Club Lusitano by members of the Portuguese community in honour of Mr and Mrs M. P. de Campos, leading Portuguese residents of Shanghai, who are passing through on route to the United States. (Moe Cheung)



LEFT: Relatives and friends photographed with Mr Chao Nai-kang and Miss Ma Woon-man after their wedding last Saturday at the Kam Ling Restaurant. (Roy Tsang)



TWO pictures taken at the Valentine's Day dance for Servicemen held at the Hongkong Women's International Club. It was one of the most successful functions organised by the Club this season. (Staff Photographer)



FAMILY group taken after the christening, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, of Dennis Ian, son of Dr and Mrs George Choa. (Ming Yuen)

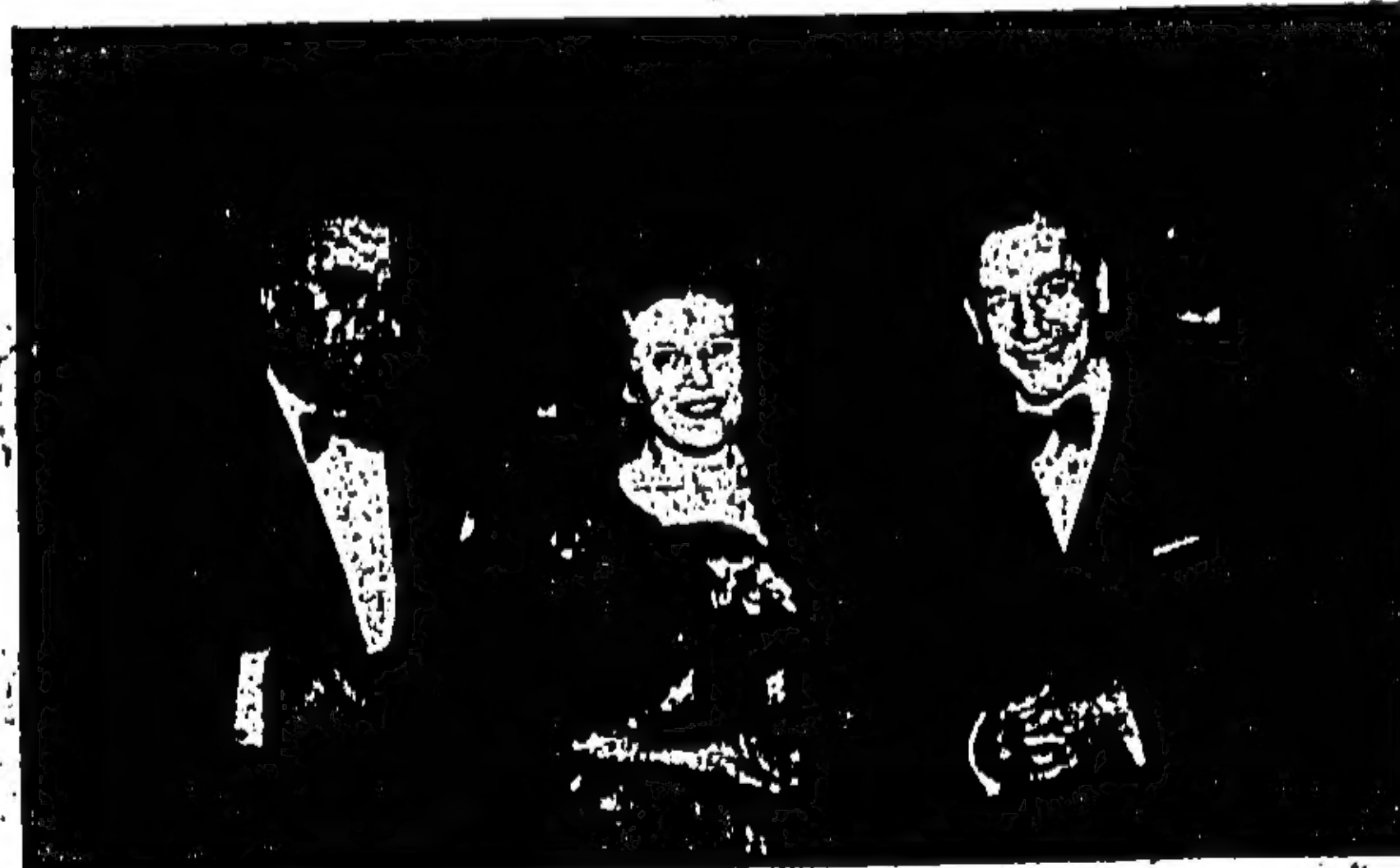


LEFT: Mr C. Holt (at right), Deputy General Manager of Messrs Thos Cook and Son, Ltd. London, seen with Mr B. C. Hale, Far East Manager, and Mrs Hale at a cocktail party given by them in his honour at the Hongkong Club. (Staff Photographer)

THE Hon. C. E. Terry officiating at the opening of the Hongkong Medical Department's new TB clinic in Waterloo Road, Kowloon, last week. (Staff Photographer)



COMMITTEE and members of the Hongkong University Arts Association for the current year. (Ming Yuen)



MR F. C. Clomo, Manager of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., and Mrs Clomo, who celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary on Valentine's Day, pictured with their two children. (Roy Tsang)



PICTURE taken at the Hongkong Union Church on the occasion of the christening of Carolyn Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. W. Bone. (Ming Yuen)

Ambassador
OF GOODWILL

The Hermes Ambassador is daily creating new and firm friends. Clever typists appreciate the special innovations to cut fatigue. Automatic carriage return, paper intake, and withdrawal. 'Lightning' margins and many others help to keep typing effortless.

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HIS 'ARABIAN NIGHTS' TRAIN



It was drawn by two heavy locomotives; 171 men lived here permanently, apart from guests

A.A. GUNS

HERE was the baggage, a radio room, a private office, a security police to guard Goering.

WARDROBE, bathroom, two bedrooms, two private drawing rooms, a cinema, and a library.

MAP ROOM for daily military conferences.

FOR V.I.P.s only. In one compartment came sleep.

Detectives and minor guests lived here

FOR train officials and the crew.

FOOD from Italy and France

A.A. GUNS

VERY soon after I entered Goering's service I realised the labyrinth of intrigue and brutal egotism surrounding the marshal.

Goering himself was responsible. He determined the character of his house, his staff, and his entire surroundings. He lived in the twilight of his own ill-defined and unstable character. He lusted for luxury and comfort and it was of no consequence to him how it was provided.

I was to know soon that the marshal, however jovial, did not have the slightest interest in the well-being or sufferings of his subordinates.

So naturally everyone around him defended with all available means their jobs and their comfortable existence.

WE PHOTOGRAPH TUNNELS

MINISTERIAL Counsellor Dr Goernert, who organised all purchases, all presents, and all feasts for Goering, telephoned asking me to see him.

He was an unpopular man. But he made himself indispensable by having no scruples in fulfilling every wish of the Iron Man.

Dr Goernert instructed me to show up at Gatow Airport with my cameras. I was to undertake an air trip with Goernert and First Lieutenant Wittmann.

We took off for Paris. From there we undertook daily circular flights over France, Belgium, and Holland.

I had the queer task of photographing tunnels. I photographed tunnels from every angle, height, and distance, and was not told why.

We returned to Berlin, and then made the same round trips above Poland. Tunnels, tunnels, tunnels.

THE FANTASTIC GOERING

Whenever he took a bath the war had to wait

by ... EITEL LANGE

whom Goering chose as his personal photographer because he was the only man who could make him look slim.

MADE HIS HOME IN THIS TRAIN

GOERING'S motor-cars were loaded into it. There were generators powerful enough to provide current for a town of moderate size. There were showers for the crew of troops and a hair-dresser's. Two French luxury coaches housed officials, an automobile officer, the chief chauffeur Schulz and other chauffeurs.

Two heavy locomotives pulled the main train. This train was Goering's favourite home next to Karinhall.

Behind the locomotives came an anti-aircraft car—low-lying, and almost frightening. There were two cars like this, the other being at the end of the train.

Following the leading anti-aircraft car were two baggage cars, carrying Goering's personal luggage—aluminium cabin trunks, each as high as a man.

Here also was a radio and recording room and the marshal's special refrigerator.

In the "fridge" was imported fruit such as strawberries bedded in cotton wool, which had been brought by air from Spain. Near-by were wines and cigarettes in profusion.

Eight armed officials of railway security police travelled in the baggage cars. They were eight most faithful and reliable watch-dogs.

When the main train stopped anywhere, it only for a minute, these eight men ran from their cars and surrounded the marshal's cars.

Goering used two cars. They had been specially constructed and were weighted down with lead plates for smooth running.

In the first was his wardrobe uniforms without number, muffs the famous leather jackets about which he was crazy, and brocade and silk dressing-gowns.

Here also were his swords, epaulettes, and decorations. The bathroom was tiled in white.

When the lord of the train took his bath and breakfast in the morning, the train—and, of course, the pilot train—was stopped. The Iron Man did not

like the water sloshing about in the tub. So we frequently blocked the lines.

It did not matter if—because of the Reichsmarschall's bath and breakfast—military transports, hospital trains, and, later, refugee trains, were stranded behind us for hours.

Often I talked to exhausted and despairing station-masters. "The entire time-table is messed up," they would say. "But they would add: 'Never mind. We'll straighten things out yet. What can be done will be done.' Hermann must be able to work."

Work? He was sitting in his tub, with bath salts and scents. Next to the bathroom were two bedrooms—one for Goering and the other for his Emmy, his wife, who never used it.

The big beds, the panelling, the ceiling and furniture were of cherry wood. The eldordowns were silk.

A small private drawing-room lay next to Goering's bedroom. There, too, the walls and ceiling were made of precious wood.

A library contained books of Karl May (a favourite German boy's writer of adventure stories in a Red Indian or Arab setting), books on Goehs Khan, and detective stories without number.

Goering, Kropp the valet, and myself—in that order—were the most assiduous readers.



In three of his favourite poses

(Above) AS THE SQUIRE on his country estate, surrounded by the smiles of the children.

(Left) AS 'GERMANY'... the proud diplomat with field-marshal's baton presents himself at a reception.

(Below) AS THE HUNTER—Plumed and caparisoned, he goes forth to the chase.



A deep-pile carpet lay on the floor of the little drawing-room. By the window stood the armchair in which the marshal used to sit and read.

Goering's second car contained the big drawing-room also rich with heavy rugs.

There were two mahogany desks—easy chairs, standard lamps, silk curtains.

Everything was of expensive material and, I must add, in good taste.

The evening film shows were put on in this car. After supper, about 11 p.m., Goering would issue the invitations to the performances.

He was always supplied with the latest films—generally those that had been seized in the occupied countries and which were forbidden in the Reich, such as "Hitler's Youth," "Greta Garbo," and "Gone With the Wind."

Goering's favourite German film was "The Model Husband," starring Rühmann.

Best of all he liked thrillers. He would become almost boisterous and nearly always spoil the suspense for his guests.

The moment the murderer appeared Goering would jump up, point at the screen, and shout: "That's him!" Or: "Look out, he's coming!"

ALWAYS IN TOUCH

GOERING'S train was linked by radio with the Fuehrer's headquarters and with Berlin. When it stopped at main stations it was in direct telephonic communication with all the Reich and all fronts.

Once the train stopped, Goering would get on to the Fuehrer's H.Q. to report his location to Hitler. That, presumably, ended the business calls.

Next Goering would call his wife and talk to her. Other high officers in order of rank, would phone their wives.

There was a dining car on the grand scale. It had an electric and steam-heating system and a cooling plant.

The chief adjutant, von Brauchitsch, lived here with Surgeon-Major Dr von Omdurra, Goering's personal doctor, Dr Goernert, as well as Marshal Milch, Udet, and Goering's "shadow," Colonel General Loerzer.

Dr Goernert was the train commandant and his office held

He asked the marshal in good time what he wanted for his birthday. The marshal voiced his desires freely.

Dr Goernert then got on to industrialists and big men of finance and candidly told them of the marshal's wishes. They had no alternative but to concur cordially and to instruct Dr Goernert to have the gift made.

Once, for instance, Goering wanted a large gold box set with precious stones. The cost: £2,500.

The order to make it was given; the goldsmith who made it told me that it had cost him £1,000. Where the balance went is anyone's guess.

Next along Goering's special train came three sleeping cars, in which dwelt detectives and more guests.

After that the second restaurant car for officials and crew. Next the provisions car, with an oven for the white bread and rolls supplied every morning, and for cakes and pastry. There also were refrigerators and kitchens.

ENOUGH FOR A TOWN

COOKS and waiters lived here, and over all this ruled Gerch, second most unpopular figure of the marshal's entourage. He was responsible for all messing arrangements, and was handled with "kid gloves" by all.

For him nothing was impossible. The marshal need only utter a wish and at once a Ju. 52 went off to Italy or France to provide for Goering's table.

A small town could have lived for a long time on the supplies Gerch had in store as late as the spring of 1945.

In this main train 171 men lived permanently—not counting birthday presents for his master. This is how it worked.

(World Copyright—London Express Service)

★ NEXT WEEK ★

Goering launches the bombing attack on Britain—and then goes off on a buying spree in Paris.

The Accusing Finger That Never Lies

WHEN past and present officers of The Yard's Fingerprints Department get together on March 3 to mark the Golden Jubilee of the beginning of this branch of criminal detection, the gathering, and the picture in retrospect, will be international.

For in an era when other countries seem to be trying to put Britain into a back seat, it is universally acknowledged that Scotland Yard not only started, but is still far ahead of any other police headquarters in the world in this method of bringing the criminal to book.

Let me give you a quick example of The Yard's efficiency, of which I had personal experience. There was a robbery in an office building in Accrington, Lancs, where a cash box, left empty, had prints on it. The box was sent to us from Accrington for examination of the prints. We received it at 9 a.m. one day. The prints were identified by 9.15 a.m. and we telephoned Accrington police. At 9.30 a.m. the culprit was arrested, and the stolen property found on him.

Chinese Signs

CURIOUSLY, many estimates about the date when identification by fingerprints first began. Some weighty authorities put it as early as 200 B.C., when Chinese "signed" by thumb-prints. But actually they signed by their long finger nails and now and then an impression of a thumb was included.

Probably one of the first persons to recognise the importance of a finger-print was Thomas Bewick—1753-1838—a Newcastle-on-Tyne wood engraver, who, in an edition of Aesop's Fables, for which he did the woodcut illustrations, a woodcut of one of his fingers, to which he added "Thomas Bewick, The Mark."

Scotland Yard, at the instigation of Sir Edward Henry, then Assistant and later Commissioner, set up the new "machinery" for finger-printing as a means of identifying criminals in 1901. It was in 1914 that the Registry was enlarged to cover most criminal offences. But even in 1919 there were only four identifications recorded in cases that went to trial.

Here are just a few things on which, when we meet for the Jubilee on March 3 with Sir

a finger-print, was first admitted in evidence in 1931 when William Egan was arrested in Wimbledon and sentenced at the Old Bailey. Later, during the last war, Superintendent Cherrill and I went up to Edinburgh to prove a palm-print because George Harold Rolley, the culprit, had a gap in the glove he wore.

It was in 1941 that quite a new development in the science that already was piling the odds against the offender came about.

By Ex-Chief Inspector Sydney S. Birch

(who for 26 years was in the Fingerprints Department of Scotland Yard with Superintendent Harry Battley and Superintendent Fred Cherrill, present head of the Department)

Harold Scott, the present Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner Ronald Howe, head of the C.I.D., everyone who has been concerned with the development of this branch of crime detection can look back with satisfaction.

As my former chief, Mr Cherrill, explained to me the aim has been, the chances of prints of only two fingers of any one person being identical with those of any other are one in a septillion. To put that down in figures write a "7" and then add 27 "0's" to it and you will get the odds against. Even identical twins' finger-prints are absolutely and distinctively different.

But as speed in identification is always a very big factor in catching the criminal, the department, under Superintendent Battley, was working hard to evolve a system of classification of prints that would reduce the numbers in any given group. So in 1930 the "Battley Single Fingerprint System" began at Scotland Yard, and, by bringing the number of sets of prints in a given group from 10,000 to 100, identification was speeded up about 20 times.

Taking finger-prints from dead skin, Thomas Gray, Newbould committed suicide in a London West End hotel. To "make sure" he jumped into a bath of scalding water and we found the skin on the tips of his fingers had perished as a result.

With Superintendent Cherrill in command, the department took the perished skin and the flesh from inside, turned it inside out and got the prints "wrong way round" which established identity.

Away from finger-prints, but with the technique and apparatus set up 80 years ago on the 7th floor in the big building on the Embankment, there was the case of a burned left foot by one Frank Wallace. The burnt parts were carefully placed together and by the use of a chemical which is part of the equipment of the department the writing was brought up to be easily legible and this was admitted for probative.

And here is another instance of the way in which classification of the 1,000,000 sets of prints now in the Fingerprint Department at The Yard has speeded up identification. Melbourne, Aus-

tralia, wirelessly us a set of prints. The message was received at 3 p.m. At 4.11 p.m. the reply was sent of giving the name, description, habits, etc., of the owner of the prints.

The case of Air Cadet Gordon Frederick Cummins is fairly fresh in most memories. He was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Evelyn Oakley in Wardour Street, London, but he had committed four murders and attempted two others. He was brought to book mainly through the system by which latent prints, i.e. those invisible to the naked eye, are brought up and made readable, a method first used and brought as evidence against the Stratton brothers in 1905.

It has been established, and has been cited by Superintendent Cherrill, that finger and palm-prints are already on the hands of anyone at six months' foetal birth, that is to say, that three months on an average before any of us are born there are distinct, identifiable prints. It has been further established that those prints never alter in their essentials—so far as identification is concerned—up to the time of death.

Can Be Forced

PRINTS are made on squares that are approximately one inch by one inch, and such is the degree of accuracy of measurement that the linear definition comes down to an exactitude of one-hundredth of an inch. When it has been stated by Superintendent Cherrill, that there are two groups of four to eight prints of each of the ten prints of over a million people, I can leave it to the mathematician to work out the permutations and combinations. Prints may be taken with the consent of the person; by any police officer; but if a prisoner refuses the prints may be taken forcibly—that is, with just as much force as is necessary to obtain a signature. The police officer has signed an order to the effect that "it is necessary in the interests of justice."

The 1951 2-litre TRIUMPH "RENOVED" SALOON

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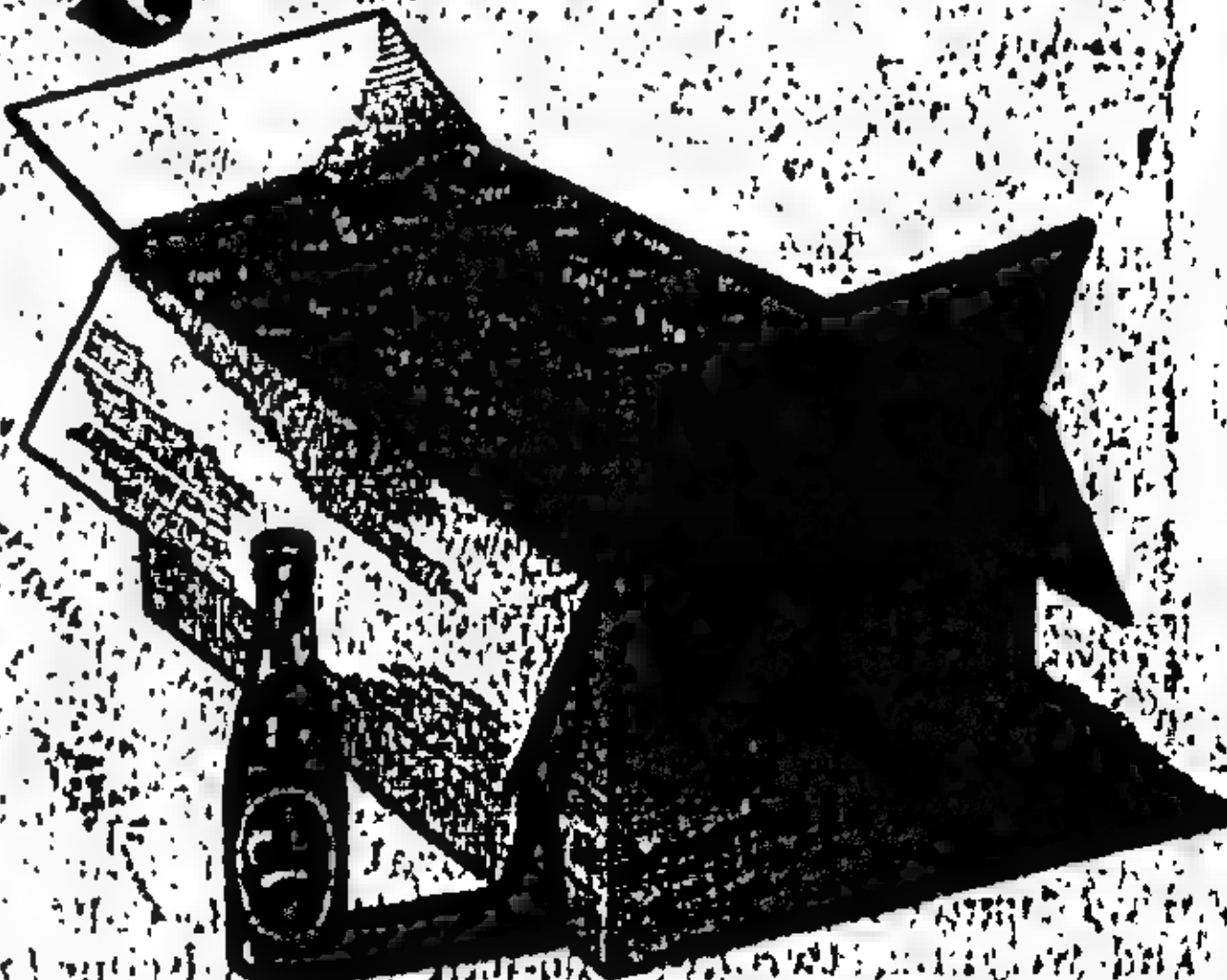
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Duff Cooper makes them wait

by GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

OPERATION HEART-BREAK. By Duff Cooper. Rupert Hart-Davis. 8s. 6d. 166 pages.

NO obituary of Duff Cooper's story would be complete if it failed to mention that the narrative turns upon a single idea of distinguished irony.

Whether the idea is original or is based upon some incident of the war is of no relevance whatever. Duff Cooper is entitled to the praise, either for invention or discovery. His misfortune is that he has stumbled upon an almost perfect theme for a short story, and has stretched it into a short novel.

It is the story of a young man who cannot find a war to fight in. In this world! In this generation!

The question at once arises. Is Willie Maryington a genuine case of arrested mental development? Does Willie really want to fight? Think!

Willie, orphan of a military family, misses World War I by a matter of days. Through an interlocking of accident and malice, the gates of World War II are likewise slammed in his face.

But during the period 1918-1939 there was not a minute but Willie in one part of the globe or another could have had his bellyful of glorious war. Is there any sign that he has to be restrained from rushing into battle in the Gran Chaco, the Rif, China, Abyssinia?



Duff Cooper.

So, while it is necessary to accept Duff Cooper's premise that Willie is a monument of warlike frustration as well as rather colourless character, there is a lingering suspicion that he may simply have been an exceptionally cunning draft-dodger.

However! Willie has ostensibly a miserable war and dies of pneumonia right on the eve of the North Africa campaign. He has no relatives. His death is not yet notified. He is, after all these years, just the man the Army is looking for—or at least the Secret Service.

Poor Willie's body, in a major's uniform, carrying a waterproof packet of most secret, most misleading papers, is slipped into the flowing tide off a "neutral" coast. "Willie" went to the war at last," says Duff Cooper. And the enemy were duly deceived.

It is a superbly sardonic conclusion. But one for which we have waited a little too long, through too many pages of Duff Cooper's confident, hurrying prose.

* SIR DUFF COOPER, 60, was educated at Eton and Oxford; married, with one son, War Minister in 1933; became First Lord of the Admiralty two years later, resigning as a protest against Munich, was first post-war Ambassador to France.

Ivor Novello's KING'S RHAPSODY. By Hester W. Chapman. Harrap. 9s. 6d. 288 pages.

BRITISH friends of the People's Democracy of Murrain will resent this attempt in the guise of fiction, to rehabilitate the reactionary monarchist clique, now skulking in France from the People's wrath.

They will not be deceived by this sugary propagandist pretence that the notorious libertine, ex-King Nikki, was banished because he espoused the cause of peasants and factory workers against the landlords.

The truth (which leaks out even in these pages) is that Nikki, a typical Fascist, salted away five million roubles in foreign banks (Wall Street?) and thought of little else but wearing fancy uniforms and making love to fancy women.

Love! In Murrain, under the old regime, there was too much love and too little politics. How different things are now. Since the liberation, love is reserved for shock workers,

political police, informers and other socially worthy elements. And whereas, in monarchist times, the entire Murrain economy seems to have been devoted to digging out sapphires and emeralds for the royal jewel box, there is now ample employment in the uranium mines, especially for intellectuals and other idlers.

Send your nine and sixpence to the Society for Peace and Friendship with Soviet Murrain.

RETURN FROM UTOPIA. By Richard Law. Faber. 12s. 6d. 206 pages.

PRODUCT of a mood of thoughtful disillusionment, this book is both an index, and a contribution, to modern political feeling. It states, with scrupulous moderation the case against Utopia—that is, against the belief that man must dwell within the framework of the State, and that his happiness consists in making that framework comfortable and efficient.

Whether embodied in the "monolithic" structure of the totalitarian State or the more beguiling aspect of the Welfare State, the false ideal must be rejected since its goal is not the creation of happiness but the destruction of freedom.

"Utopia," says Law, "spells the doom of twentieth century man." His escape from this doom depends on his ability to restore his relationship with God. In the end, therefore, Law's solution is not political but religious. This may, indeed, be the book's most significant feature.

PEOPLE ESCAPE MAN STARTS A WRANGLE

by
JON HOPE

IS it wise to reveal to the world secrets about techniques evolved during the war to help Servicemen escape from enemy territory?

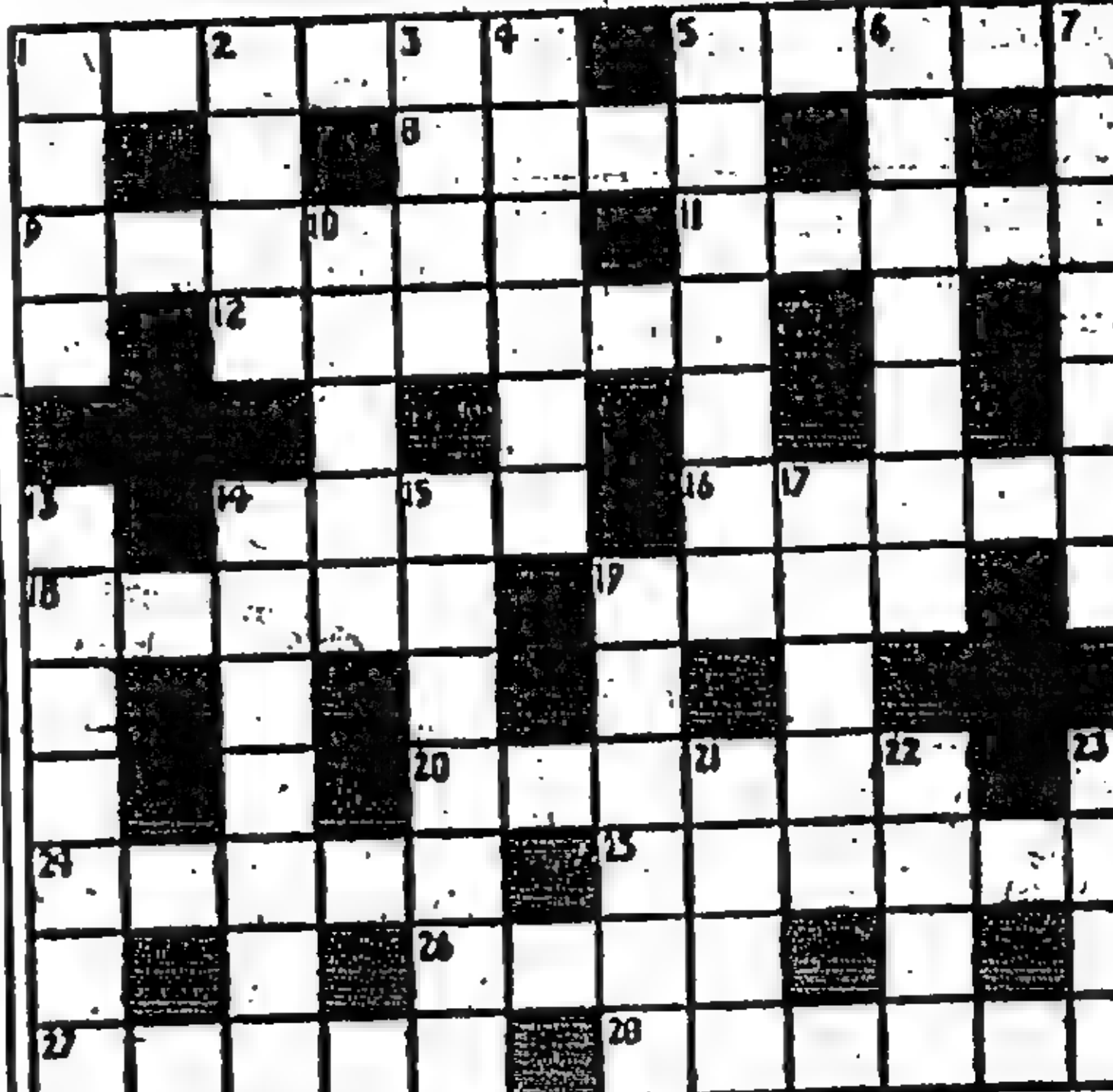
I find ex-Servicemen divided over the question. So the news that a book called "Ways of Escape" is to be published in April will start a lot of discussion. It will be a description (with diagrams, photographs) of the ingenious devices—such as compasses in buttons, hack-saws in shoe-laces, lethal fountain pens—that were produced for the benefit of prospective escapees.

Author is Clayton Hutton. He was chief ideas man in the Intelligence department responsible for the escape aids.

Just now Mr Hutton is lecturing in America.

Readers have been asking me whether the famous Bernard Shaw-Mrs. Patrick Campbell letters will now be released for publication. Answer is—No. When Shaw's correspondence with Ellen Terry had an enormous success in 1931, there was a move to have his letters to Mrs. Campbell printed. But Shaw's attitude was: "Time enough 50 years after my death when copyright expires." After Mrs. Campbell's second marriage publication rights in her collection of letters were bought—but full publication was not allowed. Instead, some edited samples were used.

A British Crossword Puzzle



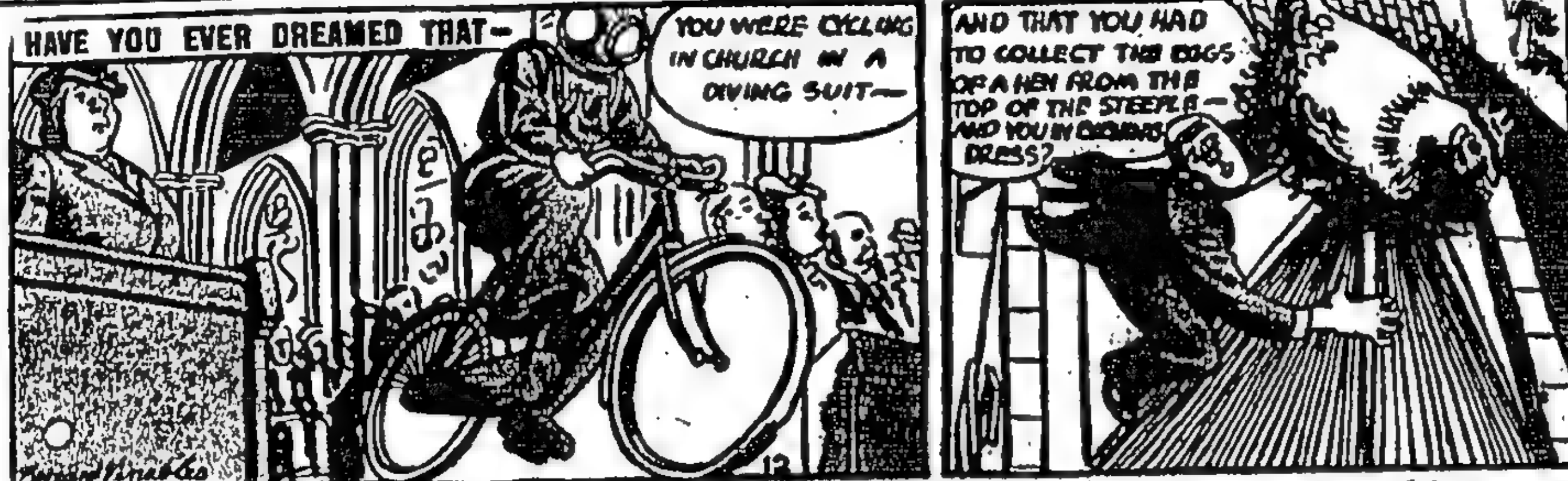
ACROSS

- 1 Outcome
- 5 Hail
- 8 Therefore
- 9 Direction taken
- 11 Lies in wait
- 12 Dream
- 14 Beautiful
- 16 Offence
- 18 Defeat
- 19 Knock senseless
- 20 Expressed derision
- 24 Best part
- 25 Forsake
- 26 Press
- 27 Clut
- 28 High regard

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across. 1 Signs, 4 Gambit, 8 Proved, 10 Issue, 12 Acute, 14 Republic, 17 Acme, 19 Started, 20 Mariner, 22 Uses, 23 Reading, 27 Moral, 29 Drone, 30 Trade, 31 Recited, 32 Event. Down. 1 Super, 2 Group, 3 Steel, 5 Aria, 6 Biscuit, 7 Turned, 9 Desert, 11 Stared, 13 Retreat, 15 Erak, 16 Union, 18 Mean, 20 Murder, 21 Remote, 24 Alive, 25 Inane, 26 Greet, 28 Rede.

DOWN

- 1 Instrument of torture
- 2 Run before the wind
- 3 Fewer
- 4 Quake
- 5 Assemble
- 6 Tract of land
- 7 Harried
- 10 Try to equal
- 13 Property
- 14 Nut
- 15 Neck of land
- 17 Regulations
- 19 Heavy food
- 21 River
- 22 Low sandhill
- 23 Stalk



-THIS DREAM MEANS:

You have presumably been made to feel ridiculous during the previous day. Your prestige has been rudely and effectively shaken and you have not yet recovered from it. In the dream you are making yourself conspicuous in sacred and in high places where your ego is being completely and absolutely deflated.

The dream here is serving one of its common functions, i.e., working off emotions of the preceding day so that you are ready to start the next day with a comparatively new slate. This is a useful function of the dream; acting as a vacuum cleaner which clears up the emotional debris and tidies up—so far as that is possible—for a new start.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD



It's always picture-taking weather indoors, so don't let your camera lie idle during winter months.

ABOUT PICTURES INDOORS

IF YOU'RE one of those people who customarily put their cameras aside for the winter, you're missing a great deal of the fun photography has to offer. For no matter what the weather is outside, picture-taking weather inside the house is as near as the nearest light switch. Regardless of what type camera you own, you, too, can make indoor pictures.

In general, there are four ways of making snapshots inside the house—by daylight, by light from ordinary room lamps, by flash, and by photo-flood. Each of these methods has its advantages and, depending upon your equipment, offers a means of enjoying your camera throughout the winter season.

However, whatever method you use, certain points should be checked for each picture. Consequently, you'll want to keep this check list handy for future use.

First, as with outdoor pictures, look to see what's beyond your subject indoors or out, when picturing people a plain background is best. Where a distracting background can't be helped, try to throw it out of focus, or keep light away from it. It will be out of focus if you use a large lens opening and shoot close up to the principal subject.

Second, seek a natural pose for your subjects, just as you would outdoors. A picture of a boy carefully pasting a stamp in his album will be more attractive, nine times out of ten, than a shot of the same boy staring directly at your camera.

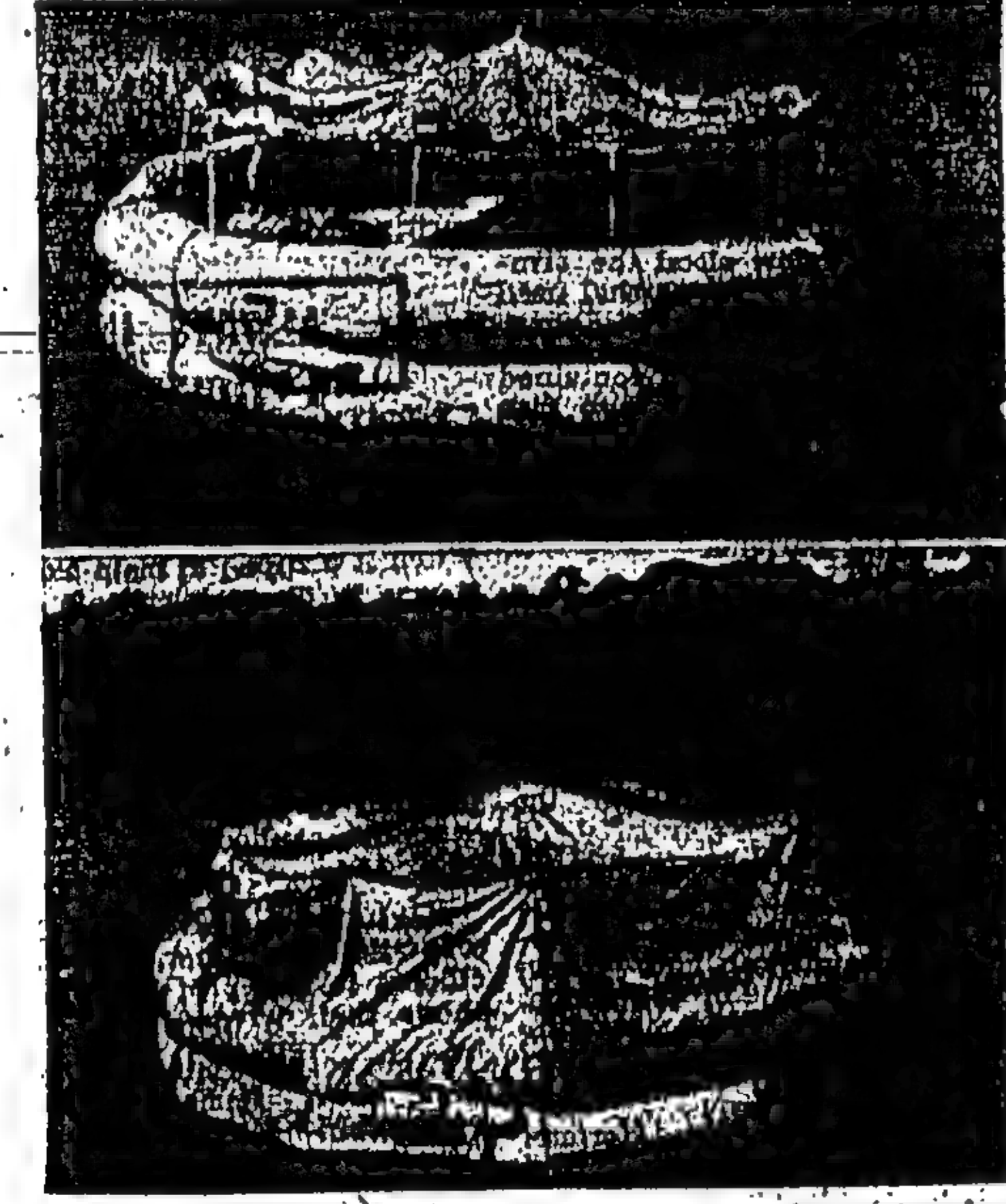
Third, if you're using a time exposure or a comparatively slow shutter speed, make sure that your subject will be still. With



"Now remember—the minute you hear me call them if they'd like a second helping, slip in with the next course." —John van Guilder.



Costume fashions are becoming "bearer and bearer." Jacques Fath, well-known Parisian dress designer, wears his new creation to a Paris ball. Holding him by a chain is his pretty wife, dressed as a gypsy.



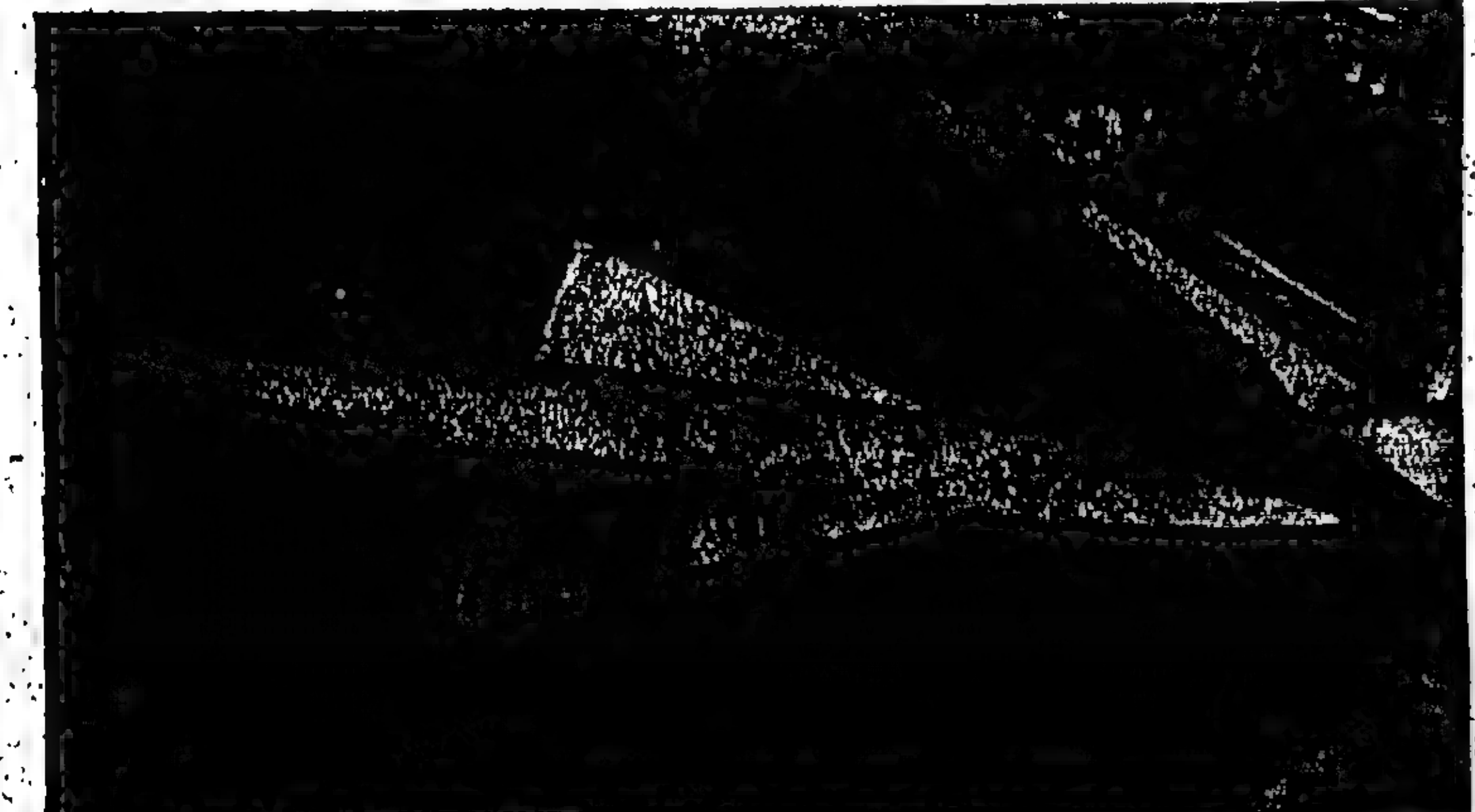
This unorthodox-looking floating tent is the first 20-man life raft to be produced in quantity in the U.S. The raft with its canopy is snug, dry and a highly buoyant refuge for downed airmen.



Right: A strapless creation filled by blonde Bunny Yeager at Miami Beach. Rich gold embroidery forms a half shell pattern at bust and hipline.



This lovely litter of black-faced Siamese kittens was entered by their owner in a cat show in London. Their expressions, as they watch the photographer, give no indications of their thoughts, but they were probably wondering when they could escape from fingers being poked in at them by silly humans who gaped admiringly at the group.



A new, and unconventional aerodynamic shape enters the world's largest wind tunnel for testing at Moffett Field, Calif. The model, more than 50 feet long and weighing two and one-half tons, is being lowered into the wind tunnel through massive doors which close to form the top of the 40 by 80 foot test section. The data obtained will assist in design.



Atop the 1,000-foot San Cristobal peak in Santiago, Chile, stands this 70-foot statue of the Virgin. The spot is a Mecca for Chileans praying for world peace.



Screen comic Oliver Hardy smiles happily as he prepares to blow out the 48 candles on his birthday cake at a movie studio in Paris, where he's making a film. French star Suzy Delair, right, looks happily on with Hardy's partner, Stan Laurel, left.

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SAILINGS TO		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 24th Feb.
"HUPEI"	Tientsin & Tientsin	5 p.m. 24th Feb.
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 27th Feb.
"FENGKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 2nd Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 2nd Mar.
"FAKHOR"	Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	3 p.m. 3rd Mar.
"ANSHUN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 5th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin & Tientsin	5 p.m. 5th Mar.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore & Djakarta	5 p.m. 6th Mar.

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM		
"TSINAN"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 24th Feb.
"SOOCHOW"	Osaka	1 p.m. 25th Feb.
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok	8 a.m. 26th Feb.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 1st Mar.
"FAKHOR"	Bangkok	1st Mar.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin & Tientsin	1st Mar.
"ANSHUN"	Singapore	1/2nd Feb.
"PRODUCE"	Mol	4th Mar.
"FOYANG"	Tientsin	5th Mar.

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SAILINGS TO		
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"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	28th Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	3rd Mar.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	11th Mar.
"TAIPING"	Japan	25th Mar.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"CLYTONEUS"	Casablanca, Dublin	28th Feb.
"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, London	4th Mar.
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool	7th Mar.
"CALCHAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Mar.
"AGAFENOR"	Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg	26th Mar.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe		
Sails	Sails	Arrives
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool	Hong Kong
"ANCHISE"	21st Jan.	28th Feb.
"AGAFENOR"	28th Jan.	4th Mar.
"PATROCLUS"	4th Feb.	11th Mar.
"PROMETHEUS"	13th Feb.	17th Feb.
"AENEAS"	17th Feb.	3rd Apr.
"BELLEROPHON"	21st Feb.	28th Mar.
"AUTOMEDON"	28th Feb.	4th Apr.
"PERSEUS"	4th Mar.	15th Apr.
"MARON"	13th Mar.	25th Apr.
"MYRMIDON"	21st Mar.	2nd May

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Unscheduled.

DE LA RAMA LINES

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"ANDAMAN"		4th Mar.
"BATAAN"		7th Apr.

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HK/Singapore (DC-4)	Noon Wed. 4.10 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Dorneo (DC-3)	6.30 a.m. Mon. 4.00 p.m. Tues.	
HK/Manila (DC-3)	10.00 a.m. Wed. 1.35 p.m. Thurs.	

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"BENVOORLIC"	do	26th Mar.
"BENMACDHUI"	do	2nd Apr.
"BENALDER"	do	16th Apr.
"BENAVON"	do	7th May

SAILING Loading on or abt.

"BENVOORLIC"	Liverpool & Rotterdam	18th Mar.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin & Rotterdam.	6th Apr.
"BENMACDHUI"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hull.	20th Apr.
"BENAVON"		

Via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, Aden & Suez.

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the BOYS and GIRLS PAGE

ZOO'S WHO



BLACK BEARS, AFTER A WINTER'S SLEEP, COME OUT OF THEIR DENS AS FAT AS WHEN THEY WENT IN... AND ARE IN NO HURRY TO BEGIN EATING.

HOMING PIGEONS HAVE BEEN USED IN WARS FOR MORE THAN 2,000 YEARS.



DOGS OF WAR AREN'T JUST A FIGURE OF SPEECH... SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO, DOGS CLAD IN ARMOR FOUGHT VALENTINELY IN BATTLE ALONG SIDE THEIR MASTERS.

How Honest Are You?

HERE is a personal quiz to help you find out your rating as an honest and strictly reliable up-and-coming citizen. Because nobody need know the score except yourself, don't be afraid to lay the correct answers on the line. Check the questions to which you can honestly answer "yes."

1. If you accidentally broke a window while no one was around, would you own up to it?
2. If you found a purse containing a large sum of money would you try to find the owner?
3. If a store clerk gave you too much change would you hand it back?
4. Would you knock a year or two off your age to qualify yourself for a cheaper admission ticket to a show?
5. Would you copy from another student's paper on a school examination if you had the chance?
6. If your school report showed a disappointing grading would you invent an excuse which you knew wasn't the real explanation?
7. Would you trade off an article which you knew had a serious defect while giving the impression you thought it was in perfect shape?
8. If you knew who had broken a school window and you were asked by the teacher if you knew, would you admit you could give the name of the culprit but ask not to be pressed to do so?
9. Would you pretend not to hear for a while when called in from outside if you wished to have little extra time at a game?
10. Have you answered all these questions absolutely honestly?

Now for your score. Questions 1, 2, 3, 8 and 10 should have been answered YES. Questions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 should have been answered NO. And believe it or not, if you can score over six correct answers you are above average so far as your standard of honesty is concerned. But remember, as a rule, many honest people have dishonest traits, which is quite surprising because there is no quality in a person more respected. So to gain "honours" on the test your score should be 9 or more.

Grass Good Friend and Ally

By Dan Murdoch

EVERY autumn farmers and gardeners will plant and replant grass seed. They spade up the soil, spread the seed, water it, feed it with special chemicals. All winter long, the seed will wait, soaking up the water of the snows. In the spring, tiny green shoots will poke up above the earth—the beginning of a lawn or a meadow.

Grass is such a simple, everyday thing in our lives. We walk on it and play on it all the time. We don't realise what an important thing it really is. There are "plant explorers" who keep hunting the world over for new kinds of grass. Scientists keep experimenting with it all the time, to improve it and to find new uses for it. They all agree that grass is the most important plant-family we have. It's certainly one of the largest—there are more than 4,000 different kinds of grass!

Grass is so important, for one thing, because it's one of the toughest, strongest living things in nature. It grows all over the world—in polar regions far beyond the point where any other plant can live, and around water-holes in the hottest, barest deserts.

For sports, too, grass is nice to look at and easy to walk or ride on. So we use it as ground cover for many games—golf, football, polo, croquet, and so on. And it's perfect, of course, for picnics!

WE even eat grass ourselves, and use it for furniture! Corn, wheat, rice, oats, barley, hay, clover, sugar cane, bamboo—these are just special kinds of grass.

It also provides us with considerable equipment. From sugarcane and bamboo, we turn the long, jointed stems into canes, fishing-rods, pipes, and chairs. In tropical lands, especially, people get food, clothing and shelter from bamboo and other grass-plants. Mats, ropes, baskets, paper, and



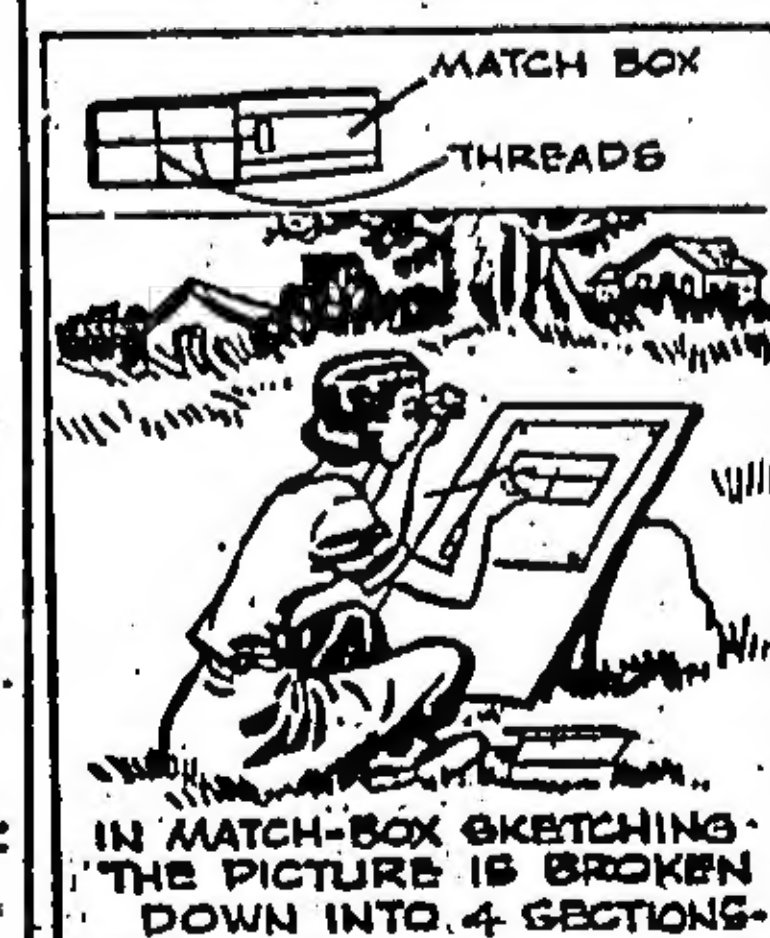
WITHOUT GRASS TO HOLD THE SOIL TOGETHER, WATER WOULD WASH THE GOOD EARTH AWAY

Matchbox Sketch Aid

By VIOLET M. ROBERTS

IF you doubt that one out of every four people wishes he could draw, take a poll the next time a dozen of your friends get together. You'll probably be able to organise a sketching class right on the spot, and your teacher will be a safety matchbox cover.

Matchbox sketching is as simple as it is interesting. Take a penny matchbox cover and



across one end, fasten a black thread to divide the opening in two equal parts. lengthwise. Fasten the thread to the box with transparent cellulose tape. Secure a second piece of thread on the same end of the box but intersecting it, the short way, making four equal oblong spaces.

the paper the same shape as the box cover opening, and as large as you wish your finished picture to be. Lightly draw on the guide lines, corresponding to the strings on the box.

FACE the scene you wish to draw and hold the box close to one eye. Look through the eye glass. The open end of the box should be nearer your eye; the threaded end away from it. Look through the box at the scene and sketch what you see in one of the four sections on the corresponding section of your paper.

Then proceed to the next quarter section and so on until all four sections are filled in. One advantage of this method is that it enables you to draw only one-fourth of your picture at a time.

The box must be held steady, and one guide point maintained at the intersecting of the two threads. To simplify your first lesson begin with a single tree. Sit where you see it against the sky and draw it as a silhouette. As your skill increases, you will be able to add such details as the landscape and sky.

Knarf Went Roller Skating

—And He Had a Remarkable Adventure—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, was gone all afternoon. When he returned to the house his sister Hanid, who had been wondering where he had been, asked him to tell her. "I'm sure you've had an adventure," she said. "You look as if you've had an adventure."

Knarf smiled and nodded. "I did have one," he said. "Oh!"

"It all happened when I went out with my roller skates," Hanid demanded to know all about Knarf's adventure. So, after making himself comfortable at Hanid's side, he finally began.

"It was quite early in the morning, right after breakfast. I looked out of the window and saw that it was a beautiful day, clear and cool. Then and there I decided to put on my roller skates, and go for a ride. I could hear the other children shouting and laughing. I knew they were on their roller skates, too. With the whole crowd of us skating, I was sure that we would all have a wonderful time."

Roller Skates

"So—out I went, with my roller skates in my hand. And when I got outside, I sat down on the back steps to strap them on my shoes. Well, just as I was strapping them on, suddenly I noticed that the wheels on both skates were broken."

"Why?" exclaimed Hanid. "What did you do, Knarf?" "At first I didn't know what to do. You can imagine how disappointed I was! And down the street the rest of the children were laughing and playing. But then a wonderful thing happened! I happened to see our friend Mr. Merlin the Magician. It was a very strange thing. He had roller skates on. And there he was, coming up the hill, without even moving his feet! The skates seemed to be rolling by themselves!"

"That's the most wonderful thing I ever heard of! What made them go?" "I don't know. I mean, I didn't know just then. But a few minutes later I found out. You see, I shouted to Mr. Merlin, and he came rolling right over, up the garden path, around all the curves, and still without moving his feet in the least. 'What?' he said. ' Aren't you going skating with the others?' Then I explained to him that my skates were broken. 'Take mine,' he said. 'I think you'll like them.'"

"The next instant he vanished, but there were his wonderful skates!" Knarf continued. "Oh, how wonderful they were! How all the other children wanted to have them! How I wanted to have them myself!" "But where are they?" Hanid asked eagerly. "I'd like to see them, Knarf! I'd like to take a ride in them! Motor roller skates—oh my!"



Knarf sat on his roller skates.

ful skates, right in front of me. I took a good look at them. Do you know what they were like?" "No," said Hanid. "What were they like?" "They were exactly like two tiny jacks!" "Jacks? Knarf! Did you say jacks? Automobiles?" "That's right. And they were no bigger than roller skates! I strapped them on at once. Then I pressed a little button with one of my toes, and the motors started up. Away I went! I was standing up in two little moving jacks! The children at the end of the street saw me coming. They couldn't understand how I could be skating without moving my feet. But I shot past them. I went up hills. And when anyone got in my way, I just pressed another button with my toes and the horns went peep-peep, peep-peep."

Wanted Them

"They were motor roller skates!" Knarf continued. "Oh, how wonderful they were! How all the other children wanted to have them! How I wanted to have them myself!" "But where are they?" Hanid asked eagerly. "I'd like to see them, Knarf! I'd like to take a ride in them! Motor roller skates—oh my!"

"Knarf was silent for a moment. 'I haven't got them any more,' he said sadly. 'All at once, just as I was coming home for lunch, I tripped and fell. When I got up on my feet again, the skates were gone. I just had my old broken skates. And going down the street, without moving his feet, was Mr. Merlin, smiling and winking, and wearing the wonderful roller skates!'"

And Knarf sighed because he didn't have them any more. And Hanid—she sighed, too, because she couldn't even hope to see them!

Rupert and the Blue Firework—11



The strange man takes Rupert to an iron table and gives him some sandwiches and a glass of milk. "You will need to be strong for what you are going to do," he says. "But what am I going to do?" asks the little bear. "And what are all these machines for?" "It's an iron table and a glass of milk," says the man. "You will need to be strong for what you are going to do," he says. "But what am I going to do?" asks the little bear. "And what are all these machines for?" "It's an iron table and a glass of milk," says the man.



mysteriously than ever. "They'll be here soon. I've no time to lose." "What will be here soon?" asks Rupert. "Fogs," answers the other grimly. "I simply can't stand fogs as I'm making a wonderful thing called a fog-lifter. Come on—I'll show you everything." And he leads him away to some steps and an underground workshop.

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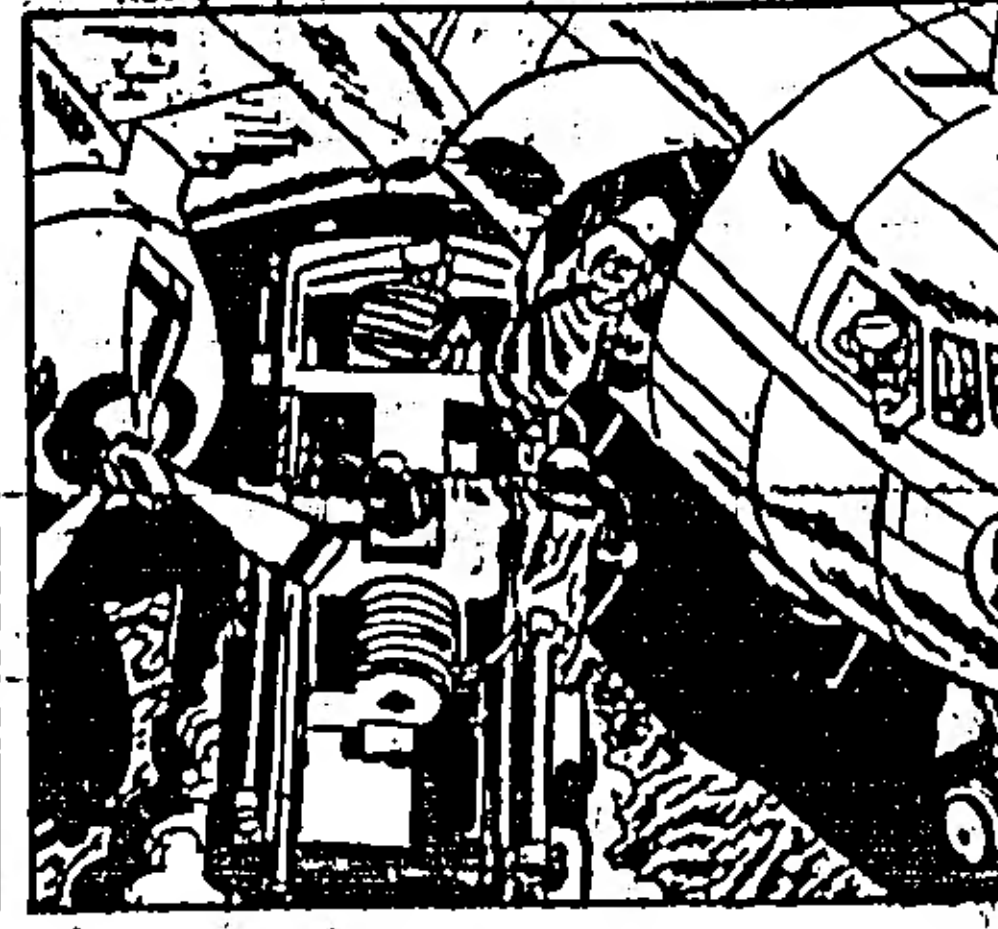
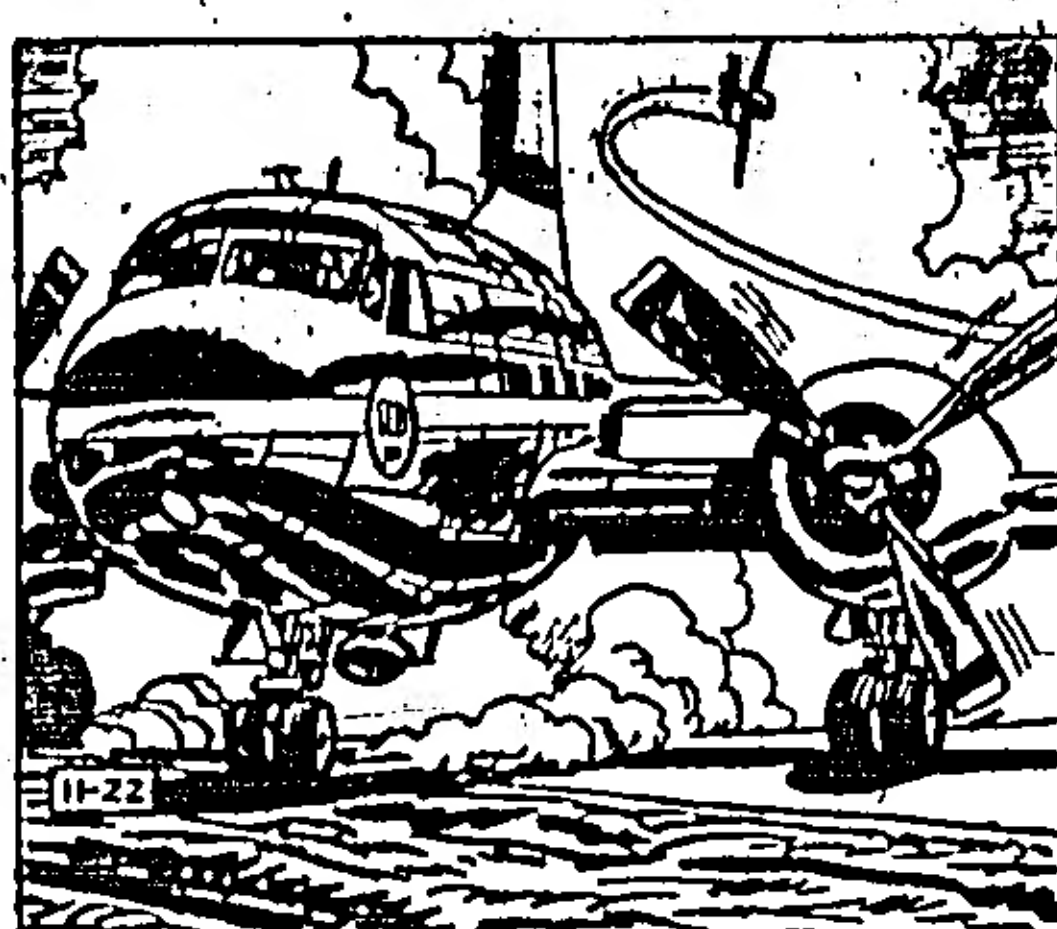
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JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Small Mistakes Will
Catch Up With You

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH (D)
♠ J982	♠ 109843	♠ Q84	♠ AK1073
♥ 74	♥ 10952	♥ KQJ83	♥ AKQJ82
♦ AJ10762	♦ K84	♦ Q983	♦ A7
♣ None			♣ None

By OSWALD JACOBY

"YOU often write about some player's mistake," comments a Pittsburgh reader. The mistake usually costs a game or a slam. Are all mistakes as costly as that?"

No. Some mistakes don't cost anything at all. But then nobody notices them. That doesn't mean that they aren't mistakes. By way of comparison, suppose you developed the habit of crossing the street with your eyes closed. You might get away with it once or twice, but it would still be pretty foolish. Even so, you wouldn't get written up in the newspapers—until you got it in the neck tramp hold-up. We can see a parallel in a bridge hand.

North's bid of five diamonds was part of the Blackwood Convention. South, by bidding four no-trump, had asked how many aces North had. North, by bidding five diamonds, replied that he had one ace (not necessarily a diamond).

East's double of five diamonds was meant to suggest a favourable opening lead to his partner. South wasn't worried about a diamond lead. He knew he would be able to discard a small diamond on the ace of clubs that his partner had promised to supply. All he needed was a strong trump hold-up in the dummy for a grand slam. He thought about bidding seven, but lost his nerve and bid only six.

Six spades was a fine contract and should have been made. As it turned out, however, South had a bad luck. He had the ace of clubs and the ace of diamonds, but he had lost the ace of hearts. He wouldn't have made it. It is of course, hard to make the slam when you don't have the ace of hearts. West opened the deuce of diamonds. He properly laid down the ace and kind of mused, hoping to drop the queen. When that card failed to appear, South knew he had to lose a trump trick. He had to get a little panicky about the diamond lead in his hand.

South was very anxious to get to dummy to discard his low diamond on the ace of clubs. Hence he cashed the ace of hearts and ruffed a low heart in dummy, hoping to cash the ace of clubs next.

UNFORTUNATELY for South, East was able to over-ruff. Naturally, East then took the king of diamonds, setting the slam contract. South had a blind spot, of course. There was no need to discard his own low diamond on dummy's ace of clubs. He should have led a second high heart from his own hand in order to discard dummy's low diamond. East could ruff the second heart, just the thing, but then there wouldn't be a diamond trick; and the slam contract would be fulfilled.

South made a mistake, but he was also very unlucky. After all, there would have been no trouble if East had held a second heart. South would have made his slam in spite of his poor play. If this had happened, South would have paid no attention to the hand, never realising that he had really made a mistake. The way it actually turned out, South learned a lesson that he won't forget in a hurry.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

ICE HOCKEY

NOTICE issued by the editor of the *Birchtree* last for circulation to his list:

"The slight ice hockey club in the *Birchtree* League will be contested for the championship in the New Year. Each club will play a round-robin against each of the others, the competition taking seven weeks in all. The draw for the contest is as follows: 1. *Birchtree* v. *Walden*; 2. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 3. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 4. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 5. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 6. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 7. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 8. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 9. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 10. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 11. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 12. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 13. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 14. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 15. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 16. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 17. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 18. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 19. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 20. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 21. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 22. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 23. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 24. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 25. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 26. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 27. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 28. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 29. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 30. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 31. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 32. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 33. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 34. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 35. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 36. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 37. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 38. *Walden* v. *Walden*; 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